ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

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Table of Contents

New Import Restrictions

The War Trade Board has announced a second list of restricted imports which includes mainly chemicals, drugs and dyewoods and related products forming the raw materials essential to the industry. The importation of these products will be limited to just sufficient quantities to meet hand-to-mouth needs. The former list included non-essential materials in large volume, but the new embargo strikes a serious blow at industries which are working on Government contracts. It is probable that the Board will take good care of the factories supplying war material, but it is not so certain that other consumers will be able to obtain what they need to meet the domestic demand.

The object of the restriction is to release cargo space for war service, and the trade will adapt itself to the situation as rapidly as possible to meet Government requirements. There is already a shortage in dyewoods and dye bases owing to lack of shipping facilities and the situation may become acute and prices advance materially.

Preparing for Peace

The recognition given our drug and chemical industries at the fifth annual Foreign Trade Council in Cincinnati last week and the active part taken in the deliberations of that body by leading representatives of these interests are matters of significance. It was more than a pleasant compliment to the rapid strides forward taken by the various chemical industries that they should be included among the nine divisions of business from which special reports were heard, and there is more than appears on the surface in the keen interest taken in the proceedings by men whose names are byewords in dye, drug, and chemical manufacturing circles. These industries have already passed through the boom period of experimental expansion. They are fast adjusting themselves to the trying conditions of the times. They are already beginning to prepare for the future.

The years 1916 and 1917 were characterized by the organization of hundreds of new companies in the drug and chemical industrial field. Hopes of exorbitant profits—sometimes vain hopes—and newly developed chemical processes—often improperly developed—combined to attract vast capital for investment in these industries. Many of these new companies have already gone to the wall, and many others have been combined with stronger competitors' interests. In March of this year thirty-one chemical manufacturing concerns were

incorporated with a capitalization of something over thirteen and a half millions. In March of last year seventy-seven companies filed papers showing a book capital of something less than nine and a quarter millions. Obviously expansion is being replaced by concentration, and this process will continue for several years after peace has finally been declared. There is not a doubt that many drug and chemical and dye factories now busy must close their doors. They have no chance of succeeding, but this is no reason for trade pessimism. On the other hand, the elimination of the weaker firms will but strengthen the position of the industries as a whole. The economic pressure of the war—shortage of supplies and of labor; deflection of capital to other channels; and the return of money normal values—are sure to force readjustments. These readjustments, as much as the weakening of the enemy, must be counted on in the future development of our business.

That export trade on a hitherto undreamed of scale will be essential if the American drug, dye and chemical industries are to continue building upon the foundations that they have laid during the past three years is plain to every man who has honestly examined this question. Export business is going to be just as essential in the future as a protective tariff has been in the past, and it is well that we are taking time during the war to prepare for peace. The chemical industries of other nations are actively planning for the fight for the world's markets that will come after the fight for democracy has been won. We cannot well do otherwise.

Time to Prick the Bubble

An indictment of German chemists for kleptomania in borrowing the scientific discoveries and industrial processes of all nations is found in the long list of appropriated inventions credited to them by Professor Thomas R. Leigh of Georgetown College and published in this issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS. Professor Leigh declares that not one component element of the air he breathes was discovered by a German; not an element in water, nor in salt with which we savor our food.

Great Britain was the original home of the coal-tar dye. Mauveine, and alizarin were perfected by W. H. Perkin, an English chemist. Another English chemist produced aniline black, and French chemists were the first to make a sulphur dye. Of the thirty leading scientists of the seventeenth century only three were Germans, and of twenty-seven in the eighteenth century again only three were Germans.

The Leblanc method of making soda ash directly from salt was discovered by a Frenchman and the Solvay process by a Belgian. The cyanide process of obtaining gold and silver is an American invention. The soda/process for making paper from wood pulp is American. The electrolytic treatment of bauxite to obtain aluminum was invented by an American; also the process of making carborundum and graphite in commercial quantities. The manufacture of ice by the use of liquid ammonia was first perfected in France and the United States. The list can be extended indefinitely.

The chemical reputation borne by German scientists has not been won by original discoveries, but by painstaking, plodding investigation in the line of research work extending and improving processes already in use in other countries. German exploitations have been so successful commercially that the world has failed to differentiate between the invention and the product which Germany has perfected. It has thus been easy for German chemists to establish a reputation for original discoveries, when credit was really due other nationalities. "It is time to prick the inflated bubble of Germany's chemical reputation," says Professor Leigh.

MUST MOVE CHLORATE OF POTASH

Fire Commissioner Drennan of New York City announced last week that Inspectors from his department had discovered nearly 200 tons of chlorate of potash, which had been stored in buildings along the Brooklyn waterfront by the Erie Basin Stores. About 600 kegs of the chemical were found in a building adjoining a lumber yard at Richard street and Erie Basin; another 80 tons were found in the Hurley Building, and still another 80 tons in the Sullivan Building. All of the explosive was in the heart of the dry dock district where the Government has many vessels being repaired. The Fire Commissioner ordered all the potash removed, and two buildings were immediately emptied.

Germany's Stolen Chemistry

Important Scientific Discoveries and Industrial Processes of All Nations Appropriated by the Germans

By TOWNES R. LEIGH, Professor of Chemistry
Georgetown College.

When we recall that Samson slew a thousand Philistines with the jawbone of an ass, we intuitively wonder how many he would have slain if armed with the jawbone of a German propagandist, according to whom all things were made by Germans and without them was not anything made that was made. To use a medical term, the modern Teuton seems to be suffering from what is known as paranoia, or the disease of an exaggerated ego. Yet as much as the German has boasted, he has borrowed more; as much as he has talked, he has taken more.

In times of peace he has seized upon the inventions and discoveries of his neighbors for exploitation, shouting as he did so, "They are mine." When chemicals and drugs have been mentioned he has waxed especially boisterous, puffed up his breast, and roared, "They are mine." Indeed, they are not his any more than are the Belgians whom he has deported to till his field and serve his forge. The first chemical works were established by Chaptal, near Montpelier, France. It is time to prick the inflated bubble of Germany's chemical reputation.

Fundamentals of Chemistry

I have before me the leading text-book of general chemistry, the one taught in the foremost universities. Glancing down its index, my eye finally rests upon the word "Law" followed by a list containing twenty-one fundamental laws by which the science of chemistry is governed. There I see the names of Avogadro, Boyle, Charles, Dalton, Dulong and Petit, Faraday, Gay-Lussac, Henry, Le Chatelier, Mendelejeff, et cetera down to van't Hoff—but nowhere do I see the name of a German. Italy, England, France, Russia and Holland flash forth in the glory of their sons wherever the principles of chemistry go; but Germany did not discover one of these secrets of general chemistry. Liebig and Wohler, who in the nineteenth century made important contributions to the branch of synthetic chemistry, received their training from the French. Germany, therefore, talks fast and furiously about the modern chemical industry and commerce with the hope that her clamor will cause the world to forget her debts. But by the aid of Buckley's "History of Natural Sciences," we cannot forget that of the thirty chief men of science of the seventeenth century, only three were of German blood; and, of the twenty-seven of the eighteenth century, again only three were German. During the nineteenth century the science of chemistry made greater progress than it had made in all its past history. The majority of the most important contributions to chemistry during the past century were not made by Germans.

When we look over a catalog of the chemical elements we are at once impressed with the very small number of useful ones discovered and first examined by Germans. Not a component of the air he breathes was discovered by a German. Oxygen is credited to Priestley, an Englishman, who late in life settled in Pennsylvania; nitrogen, first recognized by Rutherford, a professor in Edinburgh University; carbon dioxide, isolated by Black, a Scottish chemist and physicist; helium, krypton, xenon and neon, discovered and firstfected a method of manufacturing alizarin, with the studied by British subjects, Lockyer, Ramsay, Crookes and Rayleigh. Not an element in water was discovered by any German. Hydrogen was discovered by Cavendish, the noted English chemist; and oxygen, its other component, by Priestley, as we have already stated. Not an element in the salt with which we savor our food was discovered by any German. Its chlorine is a gift of that productive investigator, Scheele, a Swede; its sodium, from the versatile Davy of London. The indictment which has been brought against German chemists concerning the elements in air, water, and salt may be extended to cover the elements found in seventy-five thousand other substances, including nearly all of the synthetic compounds used in the world's trade, to which we now wish to turn our attention.

Coal-tar Dye is English

There is probably no other field in which synthetic chemistry has played so important a role as in the coal-tar dye industry. A brief review of some of the salient points in its development, including the synthesis of the first coal-tar color proves conclusively that Great Britain is the original home of the coal-tar dye.

In 1739, Dr. Clayton, dean of Kildare, first distilled coal and obtained coke, tar and gas. Less than fifty years later the Earl of Dundonald, a Scottish nobleman, obtained a patent for the extraction of coal-tar in commercial quantities. In 1792 William Murdock of England, first used coal-gas as an illuminant. Naphthalene, used chiefly in the manufacture of indigo, was discovered in 1820 by Garden; benzol, the parent substance of the most important dyes, was discovered in illuminating gas in 1815 by Faraday; anthracene, largely used in the synthesis of Turkey-red was first procured by Dumas of France; toluene, used both for making dyes and the powerful explosive, T. N. T., was first obtained by Mansfield; and picric acid, also employed in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, was first prepared by Peter Woulfe, a London chemist.

In connection with these achievements, the importance of the miner's safety-lamp invented in 1815 by Sir Humphrey Davy must not be overlooked; for by the use of that simple and ingenious device, the danger and hazard of mining coal were largely removed.

The great honor of producing the first coal-tar color belongs to W. H. Perkin, an English chemist, who during the Easter vacation of 1856 tried out some experiments in which he was intensely interested. He planned to produce synthetically no less a substance than the valuable alkaloid, quinine. The attempt was a failure in so far as obtaining quinine was concerned: but he noticed that a colored product had been formed. The most interesting feature of his work was the quick perception he had of some possible value of the new substance. The dye was finally purified and given the name mauve, by which it became familiar. For fifty years it was used in printing the English penny postage stamp, by which means England maintained an unique memorial to her celebrated chemist, perpetuated even in the remotest part of the world, wherever her mail service may have penetrated.

Not long after his first great discovery, Perkin per-

result that the extraction of that dye from madder has been practically abandoned; and the enormous acreage formerly devoted to the cultivation of that plant, has been given over to cereals and other crops. Thus the laboratory for the first time in history became a successful competitor with the land.

Other French and English Discoveries

After the synthesis of mauveine by Perkin the synthetic dye industry grew by leaps and bounds. Frequently methods for the preparation of the same dye were discovered independently by different chemists, and a common dye was often sold under different names. For example, Verquin, a French chemist, manufactured fuchsine and this same dye became known as magenta and rosaniline.

In 1863, an Englishman by the name of Lightfoot produced aniline black; and in 1873, the first sulphur dye was discovered by Croissant and Brittoniere of France. In connection with the development of dyestuffs it should be recorded that to a French chemist is due the modern method of the preparation of the excellent bright yellow dye for animal fibres. Another quality which this dye possesses, is that it may be used for the detection of hemp, flax and cotton in woolen goods, inasmuch as it does not color vegetable fibres.

The American Dye Industry

Germany has exploited but did not discover coal-tar dyes. In 1913 she exported about twelve times as much synthetic color as was manufactured in the United States. Since the outbreak of the war American chemists and manufacturers have made far greater progress in the production of dyes than was ever made in Germany in the same length of time.

It may be that America is destined to control the dye industry. At the present time a very large percentage of all the known coal-tar colors are being made in America, and already there is an investment of two hundred million dollars for the production of colors and intermediates. American dyes have established their prestige in foreign markets, and in this respect the future holds an auspicious promise. The total domestic production of aniline dyes in 1915 was valued at $2,470,000. Our exports for the fiscal year 1917, of aniline and natural dyes, were $11,710,887, an amount greater than the value of all the synthetic organic chemicals including coal-tar dyes imported annually into the United States before the war. Our total export of dyestuffs for the last calendar year amounted to upwards of fifteen millions of dollars.

It is not a strange or abnormal situation that we have been behind Germany in the manufacture of dyestuffs. In this country we have had new mines to exploit, new fields to cultivate and many industries of more immediate importance to claim the full attention of our men of enterprise and scientific training. According to Dr. Leo H. Baekeland, who has carefully investigated the subject, the chewing gum industry of the United States exceeded by several millions of dollars the value of all synthetic chemicals, dyestuffs included, imported every year into the United States. One single chain of five-and ten-cent stores in 1913 exceeded by $11,000,000 the whole of the German synthetic dye industry throughout the world. In the same year the entire German color industry paid $11,000,000 in dividends, while one American company with a single standardized product—the Ford motor car—did a greater annual business than all the German coal-tar dye plants together with their 1,200 different products, and earned four times their combined dividends while paying three times their wages.

As far as the mineral chemical industries are concerned, America, even before the war, could stand excellent comparison with Germany or any other country. In fact, when it comes to the production of acids and heavy chemicals we in many branches were decidedly ahead of Germany. Especially was this true of our important electro-chemical industries which were developed far ahead of those of any other country.

(To be Continued)

Prof. Leigh in succeeding articles takes up in detail advances in the chemical industry—especially explosives—in commercial and professional pharmacy, and in the medical and dental fields—EDITOR.

LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

Although the drug and chemical trade section of the Liberty Loan Committee for the New York district has set for its goal a substantial increase over the $32,400,000 subscribed by the trade to the Second Loan, the total of subscriptions at the end of the second week's drive of the present campaign amounted to only $15,272,050. It is expected, however, that before the close of the four weeks' drive on May 4, enough additional subscriptions will come in to bring the total to at least $50,000,000.

The names of the following subscribers during the last week were announced by the committee:

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (additional)	$1,000,000
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	1,000,000
American Agricultural Chemical Co.	500,000
General Chemical Co.	500,000
Mutual Chemical Co.	300,000
Heller & Merz Co.	150,000
Heller & Merz officials	25,000
H. J. Baker & Bro.	150,000
Battelle & Renwick	110,000
Baker Castor Oil Co.	100,000
Dr. William G. Beckers	100,000
Dr. William H. Nichols	100,000
Church & Dwight Co.	50,000
William S. Gray	50,000
Innis Speiden & Co.	50,000
International Alcohol Corp.	50,000
A. Klipstein & Co.	50,000
Lehn & Fink	50,000
Frederick H. Levy Co.	50,000
George E. Nichols	50,000
Richards & Co.	50,000
E. J. Beggs & Co.	35,000
George Lueders & Co.	35,000
Sharp & Dohme	35,000
Kable Color & Chemical Co.	35,000
August Klipstein	25,000
Wing & Evans	25,000
The Bayer Co.	20,000
Ultramarine Co.	10,000
McKesson & Robbins	10,000
Dye Products & Chemical Co.	5,000

The following subscriptions from firms allied to the chemical industries have also been announced:

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	$4,000,000
National Lead Co.	1,000,000
National Sugar Refining Co. of New Jersey	100,000
United States Rubber Reclaiming Co.	65,000
DeVoe, Raynolds & Co.	60,500
Standard Paint Co.	50,000
Murphy Varnish Co.	50,000
Standard Varnish Co.	5,000
United States Shellac Association	5,000

TAXES ON OPIUM AND PERFUMES

Taxes collected from opium distributors, etc., and on smoking opium during the month of February amounted to $3,339.43, according to a report from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, a decrease of $1,409.10 from the amount collected from this source during February last year, which was $4,748.53. The total collections since July 1, last, the beginning of the present fiscal year, amount to $130,203.98, as compared with $152,803.38 for the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year, a decrease of $22,599.40.

Taxes collected under the war revenue law on soft drinks in February amounted to $250,460.21; on distilled spirits other than for beverage purposes, $1,672,429.40, and on miscellaneous items, including perfumes and cosmetics, proprietary medicinal preparations and chewing gum, $1,229,397.58.

Fight—or Buy Bonds.

Making Plans for Foreign Trade

Drug and Chemical Industries Take Part in Deliberations At the Fifth Annual National Foreign Trade Council

By Our Cincinnati Correspondent

THE important part which chemicals have played in the war thus far was fully recognized at the annual convention of the National Foreign Trade Council, held in Cincinnati on April 18, 19 and 20, by the inclusion of the industry in the list of nine from which reports were received at the beginning of the convention. James A. Farrell, of the United States Steel Corporation, presided at the first session, and spoke at the banquet on Friday evening which was the principal entertainment feature of the convention. Later E. A. S. Clarke, president of the Lackawanna Steel Co., who rendered the report to the convention on the part that metals have played in the war, was elected chairman of the convention, and presided at subsequent sessions.

In order to dispose of the elaborate program prepared, it was necessary to handle it in groups, which met separately, and many of which were in session simultaneously.

Thus, groups so arranged discussed such vital matters as banking facilities for foreign trade; the initiatory problems faced by the manufacturer entering this field for the first time; commercial education for the foreign field; cooperation in foreign trade, especially under the provisions of the Webb bill, this subject being one of the most frequently commented upon during the convention; the development of the American merchant marine; foreign credits and credit information; problems of the small merchant and manufacturer in entering the foreign field; Pacific overseas trade extension; the Latin-American field and its cultivation, especially by the fostering of more intimate personal relations, the teaching of Spanish, sending American qualified salesmen to this field, and so forth.

The National Foreign Trade Council, as a committee, rendered to the convention a report in which special emphasis was laid upon the energetic preparations being made abroad for foreign business after the war, both by the Allies of the United States and by Germany and her Allies. It was stated in this report that Germany, on the one hand, is preparing to intensify her foreign-trade work by perfecting to an even greater extent the unification of her industries, under Government control and direction, and that Great Britain, on the other, is prepared to depart from the former idea of individual enterprise, similar to that which has prevailed in the United States, and will to an extent resort to the German idea of Government assistance and direction in going after foreign business after the war.

Especially interesting and significant was the comment in this report on the extensive means which the French are adopting to insure the exclusion of Germany from penetration in French business after the war, in view of the definite suggestions which have already been made in this country along similar lines.

In the report of E. A. S. Clarke on the part of metals in winning the war, he referred to the enormous progress which has been made since the war began in the recovery of valuable by-products from the coke industry, stating, in this connection:

"The steel industry has very greatly increased the production of coke, in the manufacture of which both benzol and toluol are produced. Benzol is the base material for the synthetic manufacture of carbolic acid, from which picric acid, one of the necessary high explosives, is made. Toluol is the basic material from which trinitrate of toluol, known as TNT, another necessary high explosive, is made. Benzol and toluol are also base materials for the manufacture of the aniline dyes."

Henry Howard, vice-president of the Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston, delivered an address on "The Part the Chemical Industry is Playing to Help Win the War." He said:

Two years ago, I discussed the chemical industry in a paper entitled "Necessity for an American Dyestuffs Industry to Aid Export Trade in Textiles." Since then a protective tariff especially designed to foster a dyestuffs industry has been passed, and in conjunction with war conditions has resulted in developing so large an industry that we may feel ourselves independent at last of all foreign countries so far as most of the important colors are concerned, and the development is still continuing at a tremendous rate. Moreover, when peace comes, some of the munition makers will adapt their plants to making intermediates and dyes, operating with the same skilled men, the same raw materials and with some of the same apparatus they are now using to make high explosives.

Let me beg our Tariff Commission to so study this problem now that it will be able to advise Congress as to the legislation that may be necessary to preserve this new industry from destruction by foreign competition operating after the war with low cost labor coming from the millions of the demobilized foreign armies.

Preparedness and Dyestuffs Plants

Let us not forget the year of delays and many failures that England and America experienced in developing their numerous high explosive plants, while Germany, with its highly developed dye industry, was able almost over night to adapt its dye plants with their skilled labor to the manufacture of high explosives, so similar are the two lines of manufacture.

There is no doubt that a permanent coal tar dye industry is a matter vitally affecting our national safety in times of peace, because in no other manner can the necessary plant and skilled workers, easily and quickly convertible to use in munition manufacture, be kept available for emergency calls in times of need.

This war has witnessed a return to the ancient practice of using poisonous or suffocating gases for purposes of defense and attack. The Chinese were said to have used this method, principally confined, I believe, to the use of sulphur dioxide produced by burning brimstone. Sulphur dioxide, produced in this manner, however, being hot, is lighter than air and could probably be effectively used only under abnormal conditions of the atmosphere.

The modern gas warfare has been made possible by the modern methods of storing gases under pressure in the liquid form, by which means huge quantities can be brought together and released in a condition colder than the air. In this condition, in a light breeze, chlorine or sulphur dioxide will flow along the ground for considerable distances before becoming sufficiently mixed with the lighter air to make them harmless.

These gases are not so intensely poisonous as others

that are well known, but, owing to their great weight (chlorine being about two and one-half times as heavy as air) and to the comparative ease with which they may be liquefied, have proved especially well adapted for gas warfare. They may, also, be used as carriers for much more poisonous gases which by themselves would be too light for effective use.

Each side is now trying to outdo the other in the of business that is piling up in the government destructive gases and, to this end, many of our best chemists and chemical manufacturers are devoting their energies.

Chemistry and War Supplies

The part that the chemical industry is playing here is so inclusive that it may truthfully be said it would be difficult to name any important line of supplies to the army which are not either directly or indirectly dependent upon the chemical industry. For instance, without a chemical industry we would have no smokeless powder, high explosives, modern fertilizers to produce more food, ammonia for cold storage plants, dyes for uniforms, potash, etc.

After January, 1915, potash importations from Germany practically ceased. Our chemical industry has already succeeded in producing a substantial tonnage of American potash, ranging from the low grade material suitable for fertilizers to that of the greatest purity necessary for use in the manufacture of optical glass such as was formerly made in Jena, Germany, for the use of Zeiss glasses. The importance of this glass at the present time for the manufacture of range finders and high power field glasses can hardly be overestimated. Although the crude potash tonnage now produced is far below the imports before the war, yet very substantial progress is being made. The most important deposit is Searles Lake, San Bernardino County, California, which contains brine testing 4 per cent. potassium chloride, from which the potash is recovered and purified.

The rapid growth of the American potash industry is shown by the following production figures all calculated on the basis of 100 per cent. potash (K_2O): Twelve months, 1915—970 tons potash (K_2O); Twelve months, 1916—9,720 tons potash (K_2O); first six months, 1917—14,000 tons potash (K_2O); second six months, 1917—28,000 tons potash (K_2O). The above figures are from Mr. Hoyt S. Gale, Geological Survey.

At the present time production is probably at the rate of more than 60,000 tons per year, a remarkable showing for an industry only three years old, a result by the way which could not possibly have been attained if price regulation had been practiced in the manner that we have seen in some of our important products. The result is due to almost superhuman efforts of manufacturers to get the benefit of the fabulous prices that potash has been bringing in this market.

Chemical Imports and Exports

The heavy chemical trade has, for years, been a large importer of ores, about 1,250,000 tons of pyrites coming in annually before we entered the war. This has always been a very desirable movement because it furnished paying ballast for vessels coming this way, a direction in which there is generally a shortage of cargo.

In my opinion the permanency of our foreign trade can only be assured in the fierce competition sure to follow this war, through the organization of exporting agencies by our different industries so that these industries will work for foreign trade as a unit, avoiding all competition between their members in foreign markets and fighting only our foreign competitors.

Chemical Industry Well Represented

At the banquet on Friday evening L. A. Ault, president of the Ault & Wiborg Co., of Cincinnati, which has taken a leading part in the development of the American dye industry since the war, presided as toastmaster; and G. A. Aerts, who has recently become associated with the Ault & Wiborg foreign department, and is widely familiar with that work, was active in the convention. Among the prominent men in the chemical and allied trades at the convention were the following:

Howard E. Cole, Standard Oil Co. of New York, New York; J. J. Culberson, of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Paris, Tex.; R. Cullinan, of the Texas Company, New York; R. A. Cowing, of the Harkness & Cowing Co., Cincinnati; Walter M. Annette, of the Hercules Powder Co., New York; J. G. Ash, American Cotton Oil Co., New York; Gustave E. Austrand, Columbian Enameling & Stamping Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; T. O. Bannister and others, E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Philadelphia; F. M. Barnes, and others, Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati; F. R. Hall, Northwestern Chemical Co., Marietta, O.; Henry Howard, Merrimac Chemical Co., Boston; Gustav Jarecki, National Fertilizer Association and the Jarecki Chemical Co., Cincinnati; R. F. Johnston, Paint Manufacturers' Association (with Wm. Foy and Geo. Wuenker) Cincinnati; Warren C. King, of King Chemical Co., New York; H. W. Keyerleben, National Carbon Co., Cleveland; Henry A. Lindsey, Du Pont Fabrikoid Co., Wilmington, Del.; Harry P. Martin, Acheson Graphite Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Louis Muench, Republic Chemical Co., Pittsburg; C. C. Merrill, Economy Ink Co., Cincinnati; J. L. Newkirk, Chattanooga Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Julio E. Philippi, Borden's Condensed Milk Sales Co., New York; Frank T. Taylor, S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Philadelphia; C. J. Warre, H. W. Johns-Manville Co., New York; Frank P. Sanders, Hooker Electrochemical Co., New York.

DON'T WRITE; CONSULT "BULLETIN"

Owing to the enormous increase in government war work, the governmental departments at Washington are being flooded with letters of inquiry on every conceivable subject concerning the war, and it has been found a physical impossibility for the clerks, though they number an army in themselves now, to give many of those letters proper attention and reply. There is published daily at Washington, under authority of and by direction of the President, a government newspaper—*The Official U. S. Bulletin.*

This newspaper prints every day all of the more important rulings, decisions, regulations, proclamations, orders, etc., as they are promulgated by the several departments, and the many special committees and agencies now in operation at the National Capital. This official journal is posted daily in every postoffice in the United States, more than 56,000 in number, and may also be found on file at all libraries, boards of trade, and chambers of commerce, the offices of mayors, governors, and other Federal officials.

By consulting these files most questions will be found to be readily answered; there will be little necessity for letter writing; the unnecessary congestion of the mails will be appreciably relieved; the railroads will be called upon to move fewer correspondence sacks, and the mass of business that is piling up in the Government departments will be eased considerably. Hundreds of clerks, now answering correspondence, will be enabled to give their time to essentially important war work, and a fundamentally patriotic service will have been performel by the public.

SECOND LIST OF RESTRICTED IMPORTS

Drug, Chemical and Dyestuff Industries May Suffer Severly—Essentials Restricted to a Volume Just Sufficient to Meet Daily Needs

The War Trade Board has announced a second list of restricted imports with a view to further conserving cargo space for war purposes.

The previous restrictions applied to luxuries chiefly, whereas the new list will restrict the importation of articles sometimes looked upon as necessities of life. These so-called essentials will be restricted in importation to a volume just sufficient to meet daily needs. As a result of the application of the new restrictions, 157,000 deadweight tons of cargo space are expected to be saved for the war service.

It was announced that no import licenses made after May 13 next will be granted for articles on the new list, except as specifically provided.

Licenses for the following articles may be granted only for shipments coming from Canada. Paragraph numbers refer to paragraphs in the Tariff Act of 1913 and amendments thereto:

101. Lime—As specified in paragraph 73.

102. Talc and Soapstone—All articles specified in or classified under paragraphs 69 and 621.

Licenses for the following articles may be granted only for shipments coming from Canada and Mexico:

104. Molybdenum—Includes molybdenum and ferromolybdenum as specified in paragraph 102, also molydonite as classified under paragraphs 154 and 549.

Licenses for the following articles will not be granted for shipments from European countries, but may be granted for shipments from all other countries:

107. Animal Oils—All oils specified in or classified under paragraph 44; does not include greases classified under this paragraph.

108. Aloxite and Borocarbone—As classified under paragraph 479.

109. Borax—All articles specified in or classified under paragraph 429.

111. Chloride of Lime (or bleaching powder)—As specified in paragraph 12.

112. Cyanide of Soda—As specified in paragraph 605.

114. Ferromanganese and spiegeleisen—As specified in paragraph 518.

115. Lead—Everything specified in or classified under paragraphs 152 and 153.

116. Magnesite—As specified in paragraph 539 and magnesite brick as specified in paragraph 71.

118. Paraffin—Paraffin and paraffin oil as specified in or classified under paragraph 561.

119. Pumice—All articles specified in or classified under paragraph 75.

120. Starch—As specified in or classified under paragraph 234; also starch, soluble or chemically treated, as specified in or classified under paragraph 36.

Licenses for the following articles will be granted only for shipments coming (a) overland or by lake from Canada, (b) overland from Mexico, (c) as return cargo from European countries, and then only when shipped from a convenient port and when loaded without undue delay:

122. Argols or wine lees—All articles specified in or classified under paragraph 8, except rochelle salts and cream of tartar.

123. Bones, hoofs and horns, unmanufactured—All articles specified in or classified under paragraphs 423, 508 and 511.

125. Cork, unmanufactured, and manufactures thereof—All articles specified in or classified under paragraphs 340 and 464.

129. Fullers earth—As specified in paragraph 76.

132. Glass and glassware (does not include lenses, opera and field glasses, optical instruments, spectacles, eyeglasses, goggles, surveying instruments, telescopes, microscopes and plates or discs for use in the manufacture of optical goods)—All articles specified in or classified under paragraphs 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 95 except electric lamps (which were included under list of restricted imports No. 1). Also opal or cylinder glass tiles or tiling as specified in paragraph 96.

133. Glue and glue size— Glue and glue size as specified in paragraph 34.

134. Glue stock and hide cuttings, raw—As specified in paragraph 504.

137. Indigo, synthetic—Synthetic indigo as classified under the Act of September 8, 1916, section 500, group 1 or 2.

138. Ivory, animal, and manufactures thereof—Ivory tusks and manufactures of animal ivory, as specified in or classified under paragraph 369.

139. Licorice root—As specified in paragraph 39.

140. Moss and seaweed—All specified in or classified under paragraph 372 and 552. Peat moss, specified in paragraph 377, and kelp, specified in paragraph 523.

144. Tea waste, siftings or sweepings—As specified in paragraph 13.

145. Vanilla beans—As specified in paragraph 70.

Licenses for the following articles may be granted from any country, but only for shipments coming as deck cargo or coming on vessels unfit for essential imports:

146. Quebracho wood—As classified under paragraph 624.

All outstanding licenses to import the above articles from any country from which, under the above announcement licenses for such articles will not be granted, shall expire and become void unless ocean shipment thereunder is made on or before May 13.

Also, all outstanding licenses to import from European countries articles covered by above items numbered 122 to 145, inclusive, and all outstanding licenses for quebracho wood shall expire and become void unless ocean shipment thereunder is made on or before May 13, 1918. As to these, new applications may be made for shipments after May 13, 1918.

SULPHITE MILLS TO BE MERGED

The manufacture of high grade bleached sulphite pulp, has been carried on for some years at the Merrilton, Ont., mill of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., the headquarters of which are at Montreal. The industry is to be considerably extended owing to present favorable market conditions by the organization of a new company, the Kipawa Fibre Co. Ltd., closely associated with the Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., and to be managed jointly with that company. It is proposed to issue $6,000,000 common and $6,000,000 preference stock and $500,000 bonds. The mill and power plants will be located at Temiskaming in Temiskaming County, Quebec, a district where there are large quantities of pulp wood available with water for the development of 20,000 h. p. of electric power.

The company proposes to make bleached sulphite pulp, of a quality equal to the highest European grades, at the lowest cost by the employment of technically trained men who have made a specialty of sulphite pulp manufacture. As the European product, formerly sold at $60 per ton, and is now bringing $160 per ton in the United States, the company anticipates a large margin of profit. The officials of the Kipawa Fibre Co. are:

President, Charles Riordon; vice-president and managing director, Carl Riordon; second vice-president and manager, C. B. Thorne; Secretary-treasurer, F. B. Whiltet.

GERMANY'S TRADE WEAKNESS AFTER WAR

Stocks of Materials Have Been Used Up, Equipment Has Deteriorated—Loss of Ships and Capital also a Factor—Yet Still a Peril

Germany went to war to gain greater control over markets for her manufactured goods and over the sources of raw materials that enter into the making of such goods, and the gigantic failure of these commercial aims is already apparent. Such is the definite conclusion reached by Chauncey D. Snow, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and his collaborator, J. J. Kral, in a report issued by the Department of Commerce.

Germany's problem as viewed by her rulers was, in the words of Dr. Karl Helfferich, to overcome "the limitation of German territory and the restrictions imposed by our climatic conditions, in connection with the growth of our population and its increasing and more refined requirements." The report adds that "Germany also confidently expected as a result of this war to get huge indemnities, which, like the great indemnity exacted from France in 1871, would pay the bill of war, and would likewise clear the way for uninterrupted, unparalleled strides, leaps, and bounds in industry and trade. Germany unquestionably counted on crippling the resources and competitive power of her chief European commercial competitors."

The primary object of the report is to throw light on Germany's preparedness for trade after the war. To aid in reaching an intelligent conclusion on this subject a great many pages are devoted to such subjects as Germany's war-time industries, trade organizations, money and banks, raw materials, labor conditions, land and water transportation, war loans, taxation, and proposed monopolies. We learn from these that obstacles have not melted away so readily before German efficiency as many Americans have supposed, that there has been serious bungling in high places, profiteering, gross mismanagement, and intense dissatisfaction among the working classes. Stocks of materials have been used up, substitutes have failed to satisfy, equipment has deteriorated, some industries have profited greatly by the war at the expense of efficiency for peace times.

"Owing to the uncertainties of war," say Mr. Snow and Mr. Kral, "most of the measures for re-entering foreign trade are still in the stage of discussion, only a few having received legislative sanction. Many of the industries have been syndicated or consolidated; an Imperial Ministry of Economic Affairs has been created; subsidies have been voted to rehabilitate the merchant marine; steps have been taken to promote the exportation of German goods under the guise of neutral products.

"The loss of capital during the war, the lack of ship space, and the difficulty in obtaining foreign credits and means of payment for the imports of raw materials and foodstuffs are regarded in Germany as the principal obstacles to a speedy rebuilding of the foreign trade. The low exchange value of the mark will enforce economy in importation, and the state will be obliged to interfere 'not because it has become socialistic, but because it will have no other choice.'

"In spite of all the obstacles that will confront the Germans, however, it will be well to hear in mind the fact, as pointed out by the eminent Italian lawyer, Eucardio Momigliano, that there is need of preparing for defense in order that German business may not continue its old methods of quiet penetration in one country after another. People everywhere are now awake to the German methods, but the mistake must not be made of underestimating the recuperative power of the Germans and of overestimating the effects of the burden of billions resting on Germany as a result of the war. There is danger that even in defeat this 'economic reality of seventy million Germans' in the middle of Europe is going to continue to dream the dreams of middle Europe, followed by the dreams of middle Africa, and also the dreams of a German world.

Patents & Trade Marks

PATENTS

Granted April 2, 1918

1,261,005—Edwin O. Barstow and Thomas Griswold, Jr., Midland, Mich. Method of Separating volatile constituents.

1,261,022—Thomas D. Greenley, Glen Ridge, N. J., assignor to Ellis-Foster Company. Making phthalic anhydrid.

1,261,023—Charles O Griffith, Rockville, Wormit, Scotland. Process for the production of metallic sulphides.

1,261,110—Frank A. Fahrenwald, Cleveland, Ohio, dedicated by mesne assignments to the Government of the United States of America and the people of the United States of America. Process of coating tungsten or molybdenum articles with precious metals.

1,261,116—1,261,117—Robert F Gardiner, Claredon, Va. Process of making a mixed potash, nitrogenous, and phosphatic fertilizer.

1,261,135—William N. Kohline, Newark, N. J. Liquid paper-filler and process of making the same.

1,261,212—Jesus Casuso, Manila, Philippine Islands, assignor of one-fourth to Ferdinand Rustant. Non-refillable bottle.

1,261,217—Isaiah Iverson Davis, Jr., Concord, N. C. Label-gumming device.

1,261,260—William D. Meares, Christchurch, New Zealand. Means for facilitating the pouring of liquid contents from cans, tins, and the like.

1,261,262—Wynn Meredith, San Francisco, Cal. Apparatus for determining the volume of liquid in tanks.

1,261,328—Theodore B. Wagner, Brooklyn, N. Y. Process of treating the residual liquor obtained in the hydrolysis of cellulosic materials and products thereof.

1,261,342—Otto Baltin, Lipine, Germany. Process for the production of zinc.

1,261,410—Clyde E. Lepley, Bayonne, N. J. Process for the distillation of petroleum.

1,261,450—David L. Richards, Boston, Mass. Filter.

1,261,450—Frederick C. Smith, Waterbury, Conn., assignor to Waterbury Mfg. Co. Vacuum-bottle.

1,261,556—Frederick B. Kollberg, Bisbee, Ariz., and Max Kraut, Los Angeles, Cal., assignors to Southwestern Engineering Company. Process for aerating liquid.

1,261,559—Gaetano La Femina, New York, N. Y., assignor to International Cork Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Cork-shell-cutting machine.

1,261,585—William L Mayo, Bremerton, Wash. Combination toothbrush and powder-box.

1,261,615—Lawrence V. Redman, Evanston, and Archie J Weith and Frank P. Brock, Chicago, Ill., assignors to Redmanol Chemical Products Company, Chicago, Ill. Art of preparing and handling phenolic-condensation-product varnish.

1,261,672—Emilio Alberti, New York, N. Y., assignor to International Cork Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Cork-cutting machine.

1,261,700—Harry H. Chandler, New York, N. Y. Iodin fountain-brush.

TRADE-MARKS

Published Apr. 2, 1918.

94,804—Frank W. Peterson, Minneapolis, Minn. Liniment for external application for rheumatism and swellings.

98,942—Charles O Filkins, Rochester, N. Y. Preparatory remedies for catarrh, liver pills, healing balsam, etc.

102,156—Fig-O-Lax Manufacturing Company, Grenada, Miss. Laxative remedy for constipation, indigestion, headache.

106,496—American Brokerage Company, Sioux City, Iowa. Toilet-water, face powder, etc.

107,552—McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, N. Y. Medicated sticks or pencils of iodin to be applied by penciling for healing or curative purposes.

108,090—Apothecaries Hall Company, Waterbury, Conn. Egg-preserver, ammonia blue, iodin, bay-rum, etc.

108,648—Focte Mineral Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Tungstic acid.

Books of Trade Interest

PROFIT SHARING by Arthur W. Burritt, Henry S. Dennison, Edwin F. Gay, Ralph E. Heilman, Henry P. Kendall. Harper & Brothers, New York City, pp. 328, $2.50 net.

There is a timely interest in this important contribution to our understanding of the principles and practice of profit sharing. Both employers and workers recognize that the old economic system has undergone strains during the War that will make changes necessary. And there is, accordingly, every reason to believe that profit sharing in some of its various forms is going to be more and more the rule in industrial plants.

The authors have attacked the problem from the unusual point of view of the object to be obtained by profit sharing rather than the means employed. They show that profit sharing can be used for several purposes: to increase output, to prevent unnecessary waste, to secure cooperation, to encourage economical work, especially supervisory work; and they sum up the situation by emphasizing the fact that any form of profit sharing to be successful must be devised to accomplish a given definite object. The problem of the manufacturer, therefore, is, according to them, more a problem of deciding just what he wants to accomplish by sharing the profits of his business with his employees than of deciding on what form this profit sharing shall take.

THE TAYLOR SYSTEM IN FRANKLIN MANAGEMENT by Major George D. Babcock, Production Manager, H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, The Engineering Magazine Company, pp. 245. $3 net.

Taylor's ideals of scientific management have, as he himself often pointed out, been amplified and modified in many different ways to meet many different conditions in manufacturing plants, and while their application in the automobile industry has reached a very high development under Major Babcock, still the methods that he has used are not confined in their effectiveness to machinery manufacture. Major Babcock's work is characterized by a perfection of methods of control in industry that are particularly interesting in the chemical plant where the skilled chemist must often work with the most unskilled labor. Not the least interesting part of this important contribution to the literature of factory management is the appendix of wage rates in the Franklin shops, for the question of wages is a basic one in all industries, and Major Babcock's figures on the costs of living and the costs of production together with his comprehensive system of premiums for good work, long service and faithfulness, have an almost universal application.

WAR TIME CONTROL OF INDUSTRY—The Experience of England by Howard L. Gray, Professor of History in Bryn Mawr College, Macmillan Company, New York, pp. 307, $1.75.

American manufacturers are passing through the same experience in government control of industry that British manufacturers have experienced, and Professor Gray's clear summary of the gradual advance of control in England must give its readers a better understanding of the problems we are going to meet. Industry is saying that government control is purely a temporary matter and the Government is encouraging this thought, but there is no doubt that even with the return of peace, the precedent for government control and the experience in government administration of our industries are sure to have their effect in the future. It is doubtful whether the conditions of the past will obtain again in the future, and the more perfectly a manufacturer appreciates the situation, the more easily will he be able to adjust himself to these new conditions.

RULING ON ALCOHOL FOR HOMEOPATHS

Physicians Must File Bond and Obtain Permits—Homeopathic Pharmacists Not Allowed to Manufacture Potencies With Non-Beverage Alcohol Unless Regulations Are Observed

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., April 23—Questions brought before the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department under the food control act of August 10 and the war revenue act of October 3, 1917, contest the right of homeopathic pharmacists to manufacture and sell so-called potencies, attenuations or dilutions with non-beverage alcohol to homeopathic physicians and others unless the physicians and other users file bond and obtain permits, as required by Treasury Department regulations.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has ruled that homeopathic pharmacists, in order to obtain and use non-beverage alcohol in the manufacture of such potencies, attenuations or dilutions, or sell the same, are required to make application and obtain permit and give the required bond in the same manner as any other user or dealer in non-beverage alcohol. Such pharmacists, in order to obtain and use non-beverage alcohol, must, under any circumstances, qualify by filing bond and obtaining permits regardless of the manufacture and sale of the dilutions. Special tax must be paid as a retail or wholesale liquor dealer by the pharmacist covering the sale of alcohol and dilutions.

Any physician or other person desiring to purchase or use such attenuations, potencies or dilutions or the non-beverage alcohol for making the same, must likewise qualify by filing bond and obtaining permit, except that a homeopathic physician or any other person may obtain from the pharmacist not exceeding two drachms of any attenuation, potency or dilution at one time without filing bond and obtaining permit.

The ruling as to the use and sale and the right to manufacture such dilutions, potencies or attenuations, places the homeopathic pharmacist or physician and user of the dilutions, potencies or attenuations in practically the same position as pharmacists and physicians of other schools.

Manufacturers of Jamaica Ginger will not be issued permits covering the use of non-beverage alcohol in the manufacture thereof unless the same is made in accordance with the process prescribed in the United States Pharmacopoeia. Manufacturers of alcoholic preparations which it is possible to use internally, such as flavoring extracts, must, wherever standard process of manufacture is prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, use such process.

Where other processes of manufacture are followed and the right to use non-beverage alcohol is claimed, the manufacturer will furnish, in duplicate, the information called for by the Treasury regulations as in the case of alcoholic medicinal compounds for internal use which do not conform to the U. S. P. or N. F. Samples of the product will be required, when doubt exists as to the non-beverage character of same.

Such United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary preparations as aromatic elexirs, aromatic tincture and similar preparations which are used by pharmacists principally as vehicles, and which are potable, may be made with non-beverage alcohol and sold in good faith for legitimate uses, it is ruled, but the container must bear a label upon which shall appear the following statement: "This preparation has been made with non-beverage alcohol, and the sale or use thereof for beverage purposes will render the vendor or user liable to severe penalties."

Clean Out the Frauds

Samuel G. McCotter & Co.,
13 Gold Street, New York.

We have not been bothered by the conditions which you mention in your editorial because it has been a question of policy with us in refusing to do business with the so-called "fly-by-night" concerns. Those who get nipped in deals with these people have nobody to blame but themselves and in a majority of the cases are fully aware of the reputation of the firm in question and the character of the business which they carry on.

Many of the leading chemical and drug firms have lists, which have been in existence in some cases for two years, of dealers with whom they will not do business under any circumstances. They will neither sell to them nor purchase their goods even at a lower figure than may be obtained elsewhere.

A dealer is either straight or he is crooked and it does not take the trade long to find out in which class a newcomer belongs. Many concerns have gone under of late and it is merely a question of time before all dishonest dealers will be forced to follow the same course. By ignoring them the legitimate trade can effectively hasten this end.

Harry Dixon,
Dixon & Nosworthy, New York.

When is a contract a contract? In my experience I have found that in order to deal with some of the so-called legitimate factors in the trade it has been absolutely necessary to have all agreements in writing. For instance, if a man gives a firm order over the phone and the transaction is made accordingly in good faith, there should be some way to bind both parties by the verbal agreement. But often such transactions are disputed and no little loss is occasioned. The chemical and dyestuffs industry in this country is just in its infancy, and is growing by leaps and bounds, and is obliged to grow into one of America's most important enterprises, and while it will grow in spite of the unscrupulous speculators, advancement all along the line would be more rapid if these fellows were eliminated.

There have been dishonest and unfair dealings in our chemical and dyestuffs industries, but as time goes on the crooked element is being gradually weeded out, and the consumer is more careful in placing his orders. In the dyestuff industry there has been considerable talk and confusion about "strengths" of colors, and this has been due largely to misregard of all ideas of square dealing on the part of the frauds who are found on most every hand in the trade.

Any effort that is made to rid the industry of the leeches and "shoe string" dealers should receive the hearty support of every reputable dealer, broker and manufacturer. The export business after the war will be immense and now is the time to get rid of the dishonest and unscrupulous element.

Practice has demonstrated that castor oil does not irritate wounds, nor does it dry up or stick to the bandage. Other good qualities are its high viscosity and its solubility in alcohol. Revillet recommends the following mixture: oleum ricini, 1000; oleum lavandulae, 45; oleum thymi, 45; oleum eucalypti, 45.

The National Carbon Company, Inc., announce quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the preferred stock and $1 per share on the common stock, both payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 20.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

MADERO AND EMPLOYES INDICTED

Warehouse Receipts on Which the Firm Obtained $100,000 From National Bank of Commerce Alleged to Be Fraudulent—Ernesto Madero's Bail $25,000

Ernesto Madero, former Secretary of the Treasury of Mexico and president of the bankrupt chemical firm of Madero Brothers, Inc., and Tonko L. Milic, former general manager of the concern, were arraigned on Monday, April 22, in the Court of General Sessions, New York City, on indictments charging them with grand larceny. Both pleaded not guilty, and pending trial, Madero was released on $25,000 bail and Milic was sent to the Tombs until he could furnish similar bail. Nathan Lazarus, head of the New York Harbor Warehouse Co., a Madero controlled firm, was also indicted but the authorities have not yet been able to discover his whereabouts. Milic had been in the Tombs since the early part of last February, awaiting a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Hitchcock on the charge of conspiracy to ship salicylic acid in place of quinine sulphate intended for an Italian military hospital. Following his indictment for grand larceny, the conspiracy charge against him has been dismissed by the Federal authorities.

The transaction on which the indictments of Madero, Milic and Lazarus were based was the obtaining of $102,900 from the National Bank of Commerce of New York on warehouse receipts which the District Attorney's office holds were spurious. The Madero Brothers had contracted to deliver 500 tons of copper sulphate to the Greek firm of Gyftakis Georgopoulos Co. not later than Dec. 31, 1917, and it was arranged that payment should be made through the National Bank of Commerce. On that date, six warehouse receipts, two from the Vandam Warehouse Co., Inc., and four from the New York Harbor Warehouse Co., calling together for 500 tons of copper sulphate were presented to the bank, and the bank paid Madero Brothers $102,900. Upon investigation it was learned that the receipts from the Vandam warehouse calling for about 100 tons of the sulphate were correct, but the remaining 400 tons covered by the four receipts from the New York Harbor Warehouse Co. could not be found. The indictments on the grand larceny charge have been found for obtaining payment on these alleged false warehouse receipts.

The matter has been under investigation for some time by Ferdinand Pecora, Assistant District Attorney and indictments are the result of his labors. Ernesto Madero is an uncle of the murdered Mexican President, Francisco Madero. Salvator Madero and Albert Madero, brothers of Ernesto, were also members of Madero Bros.

Henry G. Gray, 49 Wall Street, attorney for Mr. Madero, made this statement in behalf of his client.

"This indictment was most unjust, and due solely to the attempt of Milic, former General Manager of Madero Brothers to save his own skin by involving Mr. Madero. Milic was the man who was in active charge of the business, whereas Mr. Madero, though president of the company, took no active part in the actual conduct of the business. The transaction which led to the indictment was handled only by Milic.

"At the time of Milic's arrest, the early part of last February, Mr. Madero was in Texas. He at once returned to New York and voluntarily offered to tell everything he knew to the District Attorney and gladly waived immunity. He made a number of visits to the District Attorney's office and freely gave to Assistant District Attorney Pecora all the information he had."

Trade Notes

Exports of licorice extract from Catania to the United States in 1917 were 1,958,621 pounds against 1,716,300 in 1916.

Joseph A. Durkin, thirty-eight years old, member of the Davis-Durkin Corporation, chemical manufacturers of 60 Wall street, New York, died in Summit, N. J., on Thursday, April 18.

Fire, on April 18, at the Carney Point, Del., plant of the duPont Powder Company, destroyed about 200 pounds of guncotton, and slightly injured two of the employees of the company.

The Herrick-Veight Chemical Company of Bayonne has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $100,000. Incorporators: Charles M. Mark, William L. Veight, William Herrick, Bayonne.

Included in the cargo of a Russian ship that arrived at Boston last week was a shipment of 618 bales of cloves and 57 bales of bark. Another vessel brought 10,144 bags of cocoa and 300 tons of manganese ore.

The Massachusetts State Board of Labor and Industry has decided to turn down a petition from former Senator Samuel Ross of New Bedford for regulations to prohibit the use of opaque glass in factories and workshops.

The Butcolnox Company, Belvidere, N. J., has filed notice of authorization to operate a plant at 506 Main Street for the manufacture of chemicals and dyes. Harold Butterfield and George A. Knox, 26 Bell Street, head the company.

The exports of camphor from Japan during November, 1917, amounted to 194,665 kin, making a total for eleven months of 2,972,519 kin, against 4,899,176 in the same time in 1916 and 3,533,183 in 1915. The United States received 1,460,998 kin in November, 1917, against 1,917,004 in 1916.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Field Medical Supply Depot, United States Army, 21 M street NE, Washington, D. C., until May 1, 1918, for furnishing and delivering the following articles: 1-ounce, 4-ounce, 8-ounce and 12-ounce flint bottles; flint flasks without rubber stoppers; glass graduates; 4-tablespoon medicine glasses; porcelain mortars and pestles.

The paint manufacturing plant of the Goheen Mfg Co., Canton, O., was destroyed by fire on April 9 with a loss of about $300,000 and insurance of $100,000. Although the plant was engaged on war orders, there is no evidence that the fire was of incendiary origin. The company will rebuild at once, it is understood, and in the meantime the contracts upon which it was engaged will be taken care of by other Canton manufacturers.

With the adoption by Congress of the report of the conferees on the bill to punish the destruction or injury of war material and war transportation facilities by fire, explosives or other violent means, and the signing of the measure by President Wilson, offenses of this nature become Federal crimes, with authority placed with the Federal courts to mete out justice and punishment, rather than leaving such matters to State and local courts.

The Vick Chemical Company, Milton Avenue, Greensboro, N. C., has awarded a contract for the construction of a new three-story addition to its plant to provide for increased capacity. The structure is estimated to cost about $20,000. J. C. Morris, Greensboro, is the building contractor. It is said that the company has plans under consideration for the erection of a new office building during the coming spring months to cost about $30,000.

Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill., have filed plans for the construction of a new rendering plant to be located on the Kearny meadows, Kearny, N. J. The plant, which it is said will be the largest of its kind in the East, will be of reinforced-concrete construction, five stories in height, and will have a capacity of 3,000,000 pounds of raw product per month. Work on the erection of the plant will be rushed to enable the company to inaugurate operations in about three months.

Through the efforts of Consul General E. Carleton Baker, Mukden, China, an American section of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Mukden has been organized. A special space has been allotted for American catalogues and trade publications, which will be carefully arranged for the use of the commercial public. It is expected that a secretary will be secured later, who will give particular attention to this feature and will work to bring the Chinese and American business men into closer relations.

The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., has made announcement that a new course will be opened at the institution commencing May 1, for the instruction of women in agricultural chemistry. The course will be given principally to help supply the wartime demand for trained women chemists, and it is planned to teach an analysis of fertilizers, spray materials and soils. Only graduates of colleges who have a knowledge of elementary chemistry will be eligible for instruction.

100 CASES MENTHOL, NOT 1000

EDITOR DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

Dear Sir:—We notice in the *Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter* of April 15th, under "Imports entered for consumption at New York," 1000 cases, 60,000 lbs. menthol crystals for A/C Rockhill & Vietor This should have read "100 cases, 6000 lbs."

We would be very much obliged if in your next publication you would kindly make this known to the trade.

In a letter from Messrs. Suzuki & Co., Kobe, Japan, the largest refiners of menthol in the world, they write us under date of March 12th, that the output of menthol crystals this year will only be about one-half as compared with last year's production, and recently large quantities of crystals and peppermint oil have been shipped to London and Marseilles, lending considerable strength to the Japan market, which is at the present moment very excited.

Furthermore, the farmers in the mint growing districts refuse to sell their mint and are generally inclined to hold for higher prices which they hope to realize in the very near future.

Kindly give this prominence as the market is very much disturbed due to the incorrect advice in the *Oil Paint & Drug Reporter.*

ROCKHILL & VIETOR
F. G. Cassera
per F. Rivoire

NEW YORK, April 18, 1918

CHEMICAL AWARDS FOR THE ARMY

Eighteen Firms Successful Bidders for Pharmaceutical Contracts—Announcement Made by Field Medical Supply Depot Under New System

Awards for furnishing laboratory supplies under bids opened March 18 have been announced by the field medical supply depot. The firms sharing in the awards are as follows:

Bid 1. Merck & Co.
2. Palo Co.
3. Henry Heill Chemical Co.
4. Harmer Laboratories.
5. Eimer & Amend.
6. Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia.
7. Digestive Ferments Co.
8. Armour & Co.
9. E. Leitz, New York city.
10. William Welch Manufacturing Co.
11. Williams, Brown & Earl.
12. Meyer Camera and Instrument Co.
13. Hynson, Westcott & Dunning.
14. H. K. Mulford Co.
15. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.
16. Charles Cooper & Co.
17. Kuproff, Pickhard & Co.
18. E. R. Squibb & Co.

Below are presented the details of the contracts, the firms receiving each award being noted by its bid number as listed above:

1,600 bots acid butyric, 25c. bid 1.
800 bots acid citric, ¼ lb, in c. s. b., 27c. bid 1.
8,000 bots acid hydrochloric, sp. gr. 1,19, 1 lb, in g. s. b., 43c, bid 2.
500 bots acid hydrofluoric, 1 oz in bot, 18c, bid 2.
600 bots acid molybdic, 85 per cent, 1 oz, c. s. b., 20c, bid 13.
1,600 bots acid oxalic, ¼ lb, c. s. b., 21c, bid 1.
200 bots acid phosphoric, ¼ lb, g. s. b., 40c, bid 3.
1,600 bots acid sulphanilic, 1 oz, c. s. b., 64c, bid 4.
4,000 bots acid sulphuric, 1 lb, in g. s. b., 42c bid 2.
5,000 cartons agar agar, 1-lb carton, 30c, bid 1.
200 bots alcohol , caprylic, 1 oz, c. s. b., $1, bid 5.
2,000 bots ammonium carbonate, ¼ lb, g. s. b., 20c, bid 1.
800 bots ammonium hydroxide, 1 lb, g. s. b., 42c, bid 6, and 55c, bid 3.
800 bots ammonium nitrate, ¼ lb, g. s. b., 35c, bid 1.
800 bots ammonium sulphate, 1 lb, c. s. b., 31.25c, bid 6.
4,000 bots aniline oil, 1-oz amber c. s. b., 9c, bid 1, and 14c, bid 2.
4,000 bots bacto bile, difco, 1-lb. c. s. b., $2.18, bid 7.
2,000 bots balsam, Canada, 1-oz, c. s. b., 67c, bid 4.
1,000 bots barium chloride, 1-lb, c. s. b., 35c, bid 1.
4,000 jars beef extract, ¼-lb jars, 54.08c, bid 8.
1,000 bots benzine, 1-oz c. s. b., $1.36, bid 4.
2,000 vials Bismarck brown, 10-gm, screwcap vial, 17c, bid 9.
1,000 vials brilliant green, do, 35c, bid 5.
1,000 bots bromine, 1-oz g. s. b., in tin container, 22c, bid 1.
48 vials brucine sulphate, ⅛ oz, in vial, 22c, bid 6.
400 cartons calcium carbonate, 1-lb carton, 7c, bid 5.
200 bots calcium chloride, lumps, 1-lb c. s. b., 80c, bid 3.
1,000 bots do, granular, 1-lb c. s b., 28c, bid 10.
200 bots calcium oxide, ¼-lb c. s. b., 12c, bid 1.
200 bots carbon tetrachloride, 1-lb c. s. b., 35c, bid 6.
4,000 bots cedar oil, 1-oz c. s. b., 16c, bid 11, and 20c, bid 12.
200 bots charcoal, blood, ¼-lb c. s. b., 79c, bid 2.
400 vials Congo red, 10 gm. screw-cap vial 24c, bid.
100 bots copper sulphate, 1-oz c. s. b., 9c, bid 1.
50 vials crystal violet, 19-gm, screw-cap vial, 24c, bid 12.
200 bots dextrin, white, ¼-lb c. s b., 13c, bid 5.
200 bots dextrose, ¼-lb c.. s b., $1, bid 1.
200 bots dimethylaminoazobenzol, 41c, bid 4.
200 bots diphenylamine, 1-oz c. s. b., 76c, bid 4.
10 lbs emery flour, 6c, bid 5.
2,000 vials resin, water, 10-gm. screw-cap vial, 34c, bid 2.
120 bots ether, anhydrous, 1-lb c. s. b., 75c, bid 1.
2,000 vials fuchsin, basic, 10-gm. screw-cap vial, 35c, bid 9.
2,000 vials fuchsin acid, 10-gm, screw-cap vial, 58c, bid 4, and 25c, bid 5.
1,000 cartons gelatin, difco, ¼-lb carton, 51c, bid 7.
2,000 vials gentian violet, 10-gm, screw-cap vial, 24c, bid 2.
200 cartons glass wool, 1-lb. carton, $2.50, bid 5.
200 ampoules gold chloride, 45c, bid 1.
200 bots guaiac resin, ¼-lb c. s. b., 25c, bid 5.
400 vials haematoxylin, 10-gm. screw-cap vials, 20c, bid 5.
5 indicator sets, $1 40, bid 13.
200 bots inulin, 10-gm. c. s. b., $2 25, bid 14.
200 bots iron (ous) and ammonium sulphate, ¼-lb c. s. b., 15.5c, bid 6.
200 bots iron (ous) sulphide, 1-lb c. s. b., 18c, bid 2.
200 spools iron metallic, wire, 1-oz spool, 18c, do.
600 bots lactose, difco, powdered, 1-lb c. s. b., $2 16, bid 7.
200 bots lead acetate, ¼-lb c. s. b., 25c, bid 1.
100 bots lead acetate, ¼-lb c. s. b., 28c, bid 2.
200 cartons mannite, 1-lb carton, $3 60, bid 1.
200 lbs marble broken pieces, 5c, bid 5.
200 bots mercury (ic) chloride, C. P., ¼-lb c. s. b., 87c, bid 2, and 61.25c, bid 6.
200 bots mercury (ic) iodide, red, C. P., 1-oz c. s. b., 79c, bid 2.
200 bots mercury (ic) oxide, red, C. P., ¼-lb c. s. b., $1 15, bid 2.
50 jugs mercury, metallic, 5-lb jug, $8 75, bid 6.
200 vials methyl red, 1-10-gm. vial, 18c, bid 13.
2 000 vials methylene blue, 10-gm. screw-cap vial, 18c, bid 2.
200 bots naphthylamine (alpha), 1-oz c. s. b., 58c, bid 4.
400 vials neutral red, 10-gm. screw-cap vial, 75c, bid 9.
400 lbs paraffin, hard, 1-lb cakes, 18c, bid 12.
3,000 bots peptone, ½-lb c. s. b., $1 96, bid 7.
200 bots phenol, C. P., loose crystals, ¼-lb g. s. b., 32c, bid 1.
200 bots phenolphthalein, 1-oz c. s. b., 70c, bid 1.
40 vials phenolsulphonaphthalein, 5-gm. vial, $7 50, bid 13.
2,000 boxes of phenolsulphonaphthalein, 1.6- gm., 12 in box, 72c, bid 13.
200 bots potassium acetate, 1-lb c. s. b., $1 30, bid 1.
200 bots potassium chlorate, ¼-lb c. s. b., 22c, bid 1.
200 bots potassium ferro-cyanide, 50c, bid 1.
200 bots potassium ferri-cyanide, ¼-lb c. s. b., 72c, bid 4.
100 bots potassium iodate, 1-oz c. s. b. 65c, bid 1.
200 bots potassium iodide, ¼-lb. c. s. b., $1 20, bid 3.
200 bots potassium nitrate, ¼-lb c. s. b., 30c, bid 1.
200 bots potassium phosphate, 1-oz c. s. b., 30c, bid 1
200 bots potassium phosphate, 1-oz c. s. b., 26c, bid 2.
50 bots potassium sulphocyanate, ½-lb c. s. b., $2 30, bid 4.
200 bots potassium sulphate, 1-lb c. s. b., $1 25, bid 1 and $1.1875, bid 6.
200 lbs pumice stone, lump, 70c, bid 12.
200 cartons resorcin, recrystallized, 1-oz carton, 35c, bid 1.
200 bots saccharose, 1-lb c. s. b., 85c, bid 1.
200 vials safronin, 10-gm. screw-cap vial, 25c, bid 5.
200 vials schorlach R, 10-gm. vials, 20c, bid 5.
200 lbs sealing wax, 20c, bid 5.
100 rolls silver foil, in ½-oz rolls, 67c, bid 12.
50 bots silver lactate, 1-oz c. s. b., 85c, bid 1.
200 bots silver nitrate, 1-oz g. s. b., 60c, bid 15.
200 bots soda lime, 1-lb c. s. b., 60c, bid 12.
200 bots sodium acetate, crystals, ¼-lb g. s b., 20c, bid 1.
200 bots sodium bicarbonate, 1-lb c. s. b., 45c, bid 1, and 20.5c, bid 6.
200 bots sodium bromide, 1-oz c. s. b., 18c, bid 2.
200 bots sodium carbonate, 1-lb, c. s. b., 16.5c, bid 16.
200 bots sodium carbonate, 1-oz, c. s. b., 8c, bid 1.
400 bots sodium dichromate, 1-lb c. s. b., 37c, bid 6.
200 bots sodium hydroxide, ¼-lb c. s. b., 25c, bid 1.
400 cans sodium hydroxide, 5-lb can, 64c, bid 16.
200 bots sodium nitrate, ¼-lb c. s b., 15c, bid 1, and 13c, bid 6.
100 bots sodium nitroprusside, 1-oz c. s. b., 47.75c, bid 6.
200 bots sodium phosphate, ¼-lb c. s b., 30c, bid 2.
200 bots sodium phosphate (dihydrogen), ¼-lb c. s. b., 20c, bid 2.
200 cartons sodium silicate, lump, 1-oz carton, 6c, bid 1.
200 bots sodium sulphate, anhydrous, 1-lb c. s. b., 48c, bid 2.
100 bots sodium sulphate, C. P., 1-lb g. s. b., 68c, do.
200 bots sodium sulphite, crystals, 1-lb c. s. b., no award.
200 bots sodium thiosulphate, ¼-lb c. s. b., 20c, bid 1.
60 tins sodium, metallic, 1-oz sealed tin, 20c, bid 1.
120 tins sodium peroxide, ¼-lb tin, 58c, bid 2.
200 bots starch, soluble, ¼-lb c. s. b., 25c, bid 1.
100 vials sudan III. 10-gm. 25c, bid 5, and 25c, bid 17.
200 vials thionin, 10-gm, screw-cap vial, 50c, bid 9.
200 vials toluidin blue, 10-gm. screw-cap vial, 50c, bid 9,
200 bots toluene, ¼-lb c. s. b., 25c, bid 1.
200 vials turmeric paper, Mallinckrodt's 100-strip s. c. vial, 4c, bid 12
120 bots uranium acetate, 1-oz c. s. b., $1 10, bid 1.
120 bots uranium nitrate, 1-oz g. s. b., 75c, bid 1.
200 bots ure, Merck, White Label, 1-oz c. s. b., 20c, bid 1.
200 bots urease, tablets, Squibb, 100 1-10-grain tablets in vial, $1, bid 18.
100 tins vanillin, 1-oz, tin 85c, bid 1.
200 bots zinc carbonate, ¼-lb c. s. b., 44c, bid 2.
120 bots zinc sulphate, ¼-lb c. s. b., 12c, bid 1.
200 cartons zinc, metallic, 1-lb carton, 22c, bid 5.
100 cartons zinc metal, arsenic-free, ¼-lb carton, 28c, bid 2.
1,000 bots xylol, water-white, 1-lb c. s. b., 20c, bid 1.

SWAN & FINCH TO INCREASE CAPITAL

A special meeting of the stockholders of Swan & Finch Company, of 165 Broadway, New York City, has been called for May 1 to vote upon the proposition to double the capital stock of the company from 10,000 shares of $100 par value each to 20,000 shares of $100 each,--or a total proposed capitalization of $2,000,000 Henry Fletcher, president of the company, says the additional capital is to be used in meeting the rising cost of raw materials, making extensions in business and in liquidating such of the company's present bank loans as are not paid in the usual course of business. The net operating profits during 1917 were $203, 468.93 as compared with $63,062.29 for 1916; and cash resources and accumulated profits for 1917 aggregated more than $350,000.

Insulinde Oil Factories, Limited, intends to establish a branch at Padang, Sumatra. Constructions will soon begin and a suitable go-down in the Emmshaven has already been secured.

The Third Liberty Loan—Make it "Three Strikes and Out for the Kaiser"!

DYESTUFFS MADE HERE SINCE THE WAR

Ellwood Hendrick Tells How the Crisis in America Was Met by Manufacturers—New Colors Put on the Market This Year

In 1909 three interested companies started the coal-tar intermediate industry. These were the Solvay interests of Syracuse, which make soda and, through an allied corporation, build and operate by-product coke ovens; the Barrett Co., which buys tar, refines it, makes roofing and other tar products—the so-called crudes—and the General Chemical Co., which is a large producer of acids, which are needed at every step. They knew that by-product ovens were sure to replace the beehive type in time, because of the saving of gas and the increasing value of gas fuel, and they organized the Benzol Products Co., secured competent management and began to make aniline oil at Frankford, Pa., making about 200,000 lbs. per month. It was a losing proposition, but the American owners stuck to it, while the Schoellkopf works and Heller & Merz continued to buy and use the American product. Congress put a duty on aniline but the Germans discounted the duty and continued to sell below cost. These interesting facts are related by Ellwood Hendrick in *World's Work*.

The fight was still on when the war broke loose. A great deal of aniline is used by textile mills for black dye. Before the war, more than 12,000,000 lbs. were used annually but the American mills generally used the German product.

Then came the war, and in 1915 the strain was on. A few importers started in to manufacture in a small way but to this day the main product is from American factories that have developed as we shall soon see. The owners of the one concern that made intermediates (Benzol Products Co.) plunged in and built for the future. This concern is now producing more aniline alone than was formerly used in the entire country.

In the meantime the dyestuff situation was desperate. Schoellkopf and Beckers were working three shifts and throwing back into extensions every penny of the big profits they made. The same may be said of Heller & Merz. Sherwin, Williams & Co., paint makers in Chicago, had to have certain colors for pigments and, as they could not buy them, they made them and are now producers. The big printing ink concern of Ault & Wiborg in Cincinnati could not buy, so they built and built well and are now producing. Dow, of Michigan, is already making indigo. Marden, Orth & Hastings of Newark are producing a considerable line. So is John Campbell and also the Butterworth-Judson Co. Herman A. Metz, formerly one of the leading importers, is manufacturing in two factories, and the Hudson River Works of the Bayer Co. at Rensselaer, N. Y., has gone back to making some colors again.

The Brothers Blum of the United Piece Dye Works at Paterson needed some colors for silk which they could not procure, and now they are producing some for the market. The Arnold Print Works at North Adams, Mass., is making a few of the dyes that it needs. And there are a vast number of other makers, some putting out only one or two colors and others more. The Du Pont interests are building on a very large scale to make indigo and other colors. Much the largest producer of dyestuffs is the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., which now includes the Schoellkopf Works of Buffalo, the W. Beckers Works of Brooklyn, the Standard Aniline Works at Wappingers Falls, N. Y., the Benzol Products Co. at Marcus Hook, Pa., and the research plants, for products specifically needed, of the General Chemical, Barrett, and Solvay companies, all of which are large shareholders. An interesting note in this connection is that a large participant in the Solvay companies at Syracuse is Ernest Solvay of Brussels, who saved that city by the payment of the great indemnity, said to be $6,000,000, to the German invaders to save that city from the fate of Louvain. Syracuse, N. Y., helped to save Brussels, Belgium.

In June last year there occurred the consolidation of several great American works into one corporation. The two largest dye-making concerns in the country which were parties to the combination were running at 100 per cent. capacity. To avoid duplication, production in one of the two was reduced to 40 per cent. capacity by transfer of some of its lines to the other, and enlarging the units of the latter. By November, the first had increased again to 100 per cent. capacity, having filled its works with the manufacture of dyes not made here before but most urgently needed.

Now let us take a glance toward the future. Turkey red will be on the market early this year; so will hydron blue. The fast anthracene colors are coming along, but we must not be in too much of a hurry for them. Synthetic indigo is here in a small quantity and before the end of the year it will be available in large quantities. It is doubtful if the 10,000,000 pounds and more yearly needed here will be made immediately, but in the meantime we have natural indigo coming in from China and the East. It is not as pure as that made artificially, but—these are war times. The whole list of dyes made from toluol, which are among the most valuable, must be practically omitted for the present. The toluol goes to war as T. N. T. (trinitro-toluol, the high explosive), and that is more important than dyes.

TAPIOCA ASSOCIATION FORMED

Leading importers, dealers, manufacturers, of tapioca and sago products have formed the Tapioca and Sago Trade Association. At the organization meeting, held April 16 at the India House, New York City, eighteen representatives of New York firms, nine of Boston and New England firms, and five of Pennsylvania and Southern firms were present.

The object of the new association, as stated by secretary Joseph Morningstar, is to furnish information that the Government may have full knowledge in whatever action it may take hereafter.

In accordance with this purpose, a War Trade Committee was appointed to discuss the present situation with officials at Washington. The following resolution directing the Committee was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved: That the War Trade Committee be and it hereby is authorized and empowered to take up and discuss with the Government officials the various matters affecting the trade and to co-operate with the Government in such manner as it may deem advisable."

The members appointed on the Committee are: J. A. Strasser, Chairman, Stein, Hall & Co.; Rutger Bleecker; E. P. Stone, Minute Tapioca Co.; E. H. Hartmann, Hartmann Bros. Inc.; R. M. Littlejohn, L. Littlejohn & Co.; F. P. Walsh, Thos. Leyland & Co., and J. B. Stryker, Perkins Glue Co.

The officers of the new organization are:

President—L. Littlejohn, L. Littlejohn & Co.

Secretary—Joseph Morningstar, Charles Morningstar & Co.

Treasurer—E. P. Stone, of Minute Tapioca Co.

Although the immediate reason for the formation of the Association was the present war emergency, the probability is that the organization will become permanent.

The Foreign Markets

LONDON SACCHARIN TRADE PARALYZED

Many Factories Idle Owing to Government Taking Over the Entire Output—Price Falls 30 to 40 Per Cent.—Price Changes in Drugs and Chemicals

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, April 23.—Several new saccharin plants are idle and dealers and importers have been severely hit by the action of the Government in taking control of the entire output of British saccharin. It is to be distributed by the Food Ministry exclusively in tablet form and of two strengths.

The 550 quality has been adopted and the compressions are to be known and labelled respectively as "Full-Strength", =0.3 grain and "Half strength" =0.15 grain. The minimum prices fixed are for packages of 500 tablets "Full strength" wholesale 55s pr. dozen net retailing at 5s 9d each. "Half strength" 500 tablets wholesale 35s 3d pr. dozen net, retail 3s 8d each. Smaller quantities dearer in proportion.

The wholesale price is nearly 30 per cent. down and the retail fully 40 per cent. Manufacturers will receive barely a living profit.

The market is higher for cocaine, chloral hydrate, acetanilid, cream of tartar, elemi, camphor oil.

There is a firmer tone on tartaric acid, clove oil, oil of cassia and citric acid.

Quotations are lower on potassium bromide, antimony, arsenic, potassium permanganate and paraldehyde.

Trade is quiet and completely overshadowed by today's budget, man power proposals and the increased war activities. Prices are well maintained and there are fewer changes than last week.

Shipments outward are proceeding, although slowly. The war risk rate has been reduced.

STOCKS OF BARK IN AMSTERDAM

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Amsterdam, March 8—There were no arrivals o fcinchona bark. According to announcement by the Kina Bureau, the stocks of factory and pharmaceutical bark on hand on March 1 comprised 850 packages against 976 packages on January 25.

Quinine sulphate is unchanged.

The *Amsterdamische Liquidatiekas* reports that contracts tracts for nutmegs at 1.78 florins have been registered during the current month.

DJOHAR TEA FOR MALARIA

It has been noticed in Solo, Java, that during recent epidemics of malaria many sufferers, natives, Europeans and Chinese, found relief when they drank djohar tea, even in those cases where quinine was of no avail. The method of preparing and using this tea or extract is as follows:

A handful of the youngest leaves of a djohar branch is boiled in a kettle with six cups of water until these six cups have been reduced to three. A cupful is drunk three times a day, until marked improvement is noticed; then the quantity may be brought to two cups daily, and after complete recovery, one cup daily is used for some time. The brew must be freshly prepared every day. The plant is very abundant in Java so that experimentation on a large scale should be possible.

METHODS OF DRYING COPRA

At a meeting of the Netherlands Section of the Netherlands East Indies Society for Agriculture and Industries at The Hague, V. De P. E. Verhade lectured on methods of drying tropical products. Regarding copra, he declared that the after war demand for fats would make it imperative that present methods of drying be revised. Sun-drying, he said required too much space, while the systems of artificial drying generally followed were not economical. It was therefore necessary to find and introduce a better means of drying.

Experience would have to show to what extent previous drying in the sun would be advisable; an advantage here would be that larger pieces of copra could thus be procured. Finally he suggested a fruit and vegetable drier manufactured by Benno Schilde, Hersfeld, Germany, which seemed to him to be especially well-adapted for the purpose of making copra. The distinguishing feature of this apparatus seems to be that the more susceptible moist material comes in contact with the air of high temperature and final drying takes place at a much lower temperature.

ENEMY BLACK LIST OF 2,000 FIRMS

Under the Trading-with-the-Enemy act the War Trade Board has made public a "black list" of approximately 2,000 enemy controlled banks and industries in neutral countries of Europe, with which American citizens are forbidden to trade, along with a revised list for the South American Republics.

The first list, published on Dec. 6 last by the War Trade Board, was restricted to about 1,600 German controlled institutions in South America and Mexico. The second list, it is understood, was prepared after close co-operation with Great Britain. Its publication, it is believed, will make it possible for the United States and Great Britain to conduct a joint fight against the German controlled firms named.

Of the more important neutral nations of Europe, Switzerland alone is omitted from the "black list" as published at this time.

FOREIGN TRADE NOTES

A new company, Spontjeby and Matalenco Spice Lands, Limited, Banda Neira, Netherlands East Indies, has been formed with a capital of 128,000 florins, divided into 128 shares of 1000 florins each. The company proposes to continue the already established exploitation of spice lands, Spontjeby and Matalenco, situated on the islands Groot Banda and Aij respectively.

The Kertamanah Quinine Co. has issued an interim dividend over the financial year 1917, of 50 florins per share to holders of dividend certificate No. 29.

The Van Dongen Oil Factory, Blitar, appears to be in a properous condition. When some months ago new shares were issued, the old shareholders took full advantage of their rights to preference so that no shares were left for new comers. It is further stated that the dividend for this year will certainly not be below that of the year before, which was 25%.

Notes on New York Imports

Over 17,000 pounds of chillis were imported by Frame & Co.

An invoice of 7,000 pounds of jalap root was received by Chas. L. Huisking, Inc.

F. Bredt & Co.'s importations of gallnuts comprised over 88,300 pounds.

Some 4,000 pounds of gamboge was consigned to Arthur Stallman & Co.

H. A. Witte received 3,500 pounds of cuttlefish bone from Trieste.

Over 61,500 pounds of potassium iodide was among the importations by Suzuki & Co.

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. were credited with an importation of 4,500 pounds of opium.

Among the importations of potassium carbonate was 92,500 pounds by Chas. L. Huisking, Inc.

About 50 pounds of musk was received by George Lueders & Co. from the Far East.

Over 20,500 gallons of peanut oil comprised an importation consigned to J. B. Dewsnap & Co., Inc.

Arthur Stallman & Co. received 3,000 pounds of arnica flowers and 4,000 pounds of lavender flowers.

Dodge & Olcott Co. received over 4,500 pounds of vanilla beans which arrived from South America during the week.

A large importation of Peruvian bark was credited to Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, involving about 21,000 pounds.

The Go gis Pierre Manufacturing Co. received an importation of about 211,120 pounds of copra during the letter part of the week.

Among the importations of leaves was 19,500 pounds of laurel leaves by Frame & Co. and over 24,200 pounds of digitalis leaves by J. R. Marquette, Jr.

Old & Wallace received one of the largest consignments of ginger, recently imported from the Far East. It amounted to over 46,300 pounds.

Middleton & Co. received 6,500 pounds of nutmegs from the British East Indies. Importations from France by Leaycraft & Co. aggregated about 10,000 pounds.

Some 1,950 pounds of caffeine was imported recently by Chas. L. Huisking, Inc. Over 3,000 pounds was consigned to Edward Raphael & Co. and about 4,200 pounds to F. P. Flower.

In the neighborhood of 278,000 pounds of licorice root was imported by the McAndrews & Forbs Co. Murray & McNickell, manufacturers, are credited with a consignment of 51,000 pounds of licorice and H. Utard with about 144,000 pounds.

An importation of 7,000 pounds of oil of cassia was credited to Stanley, Jordon & Co. Edward Jolles & Co. were credited with a consignment of 3,000 pounds of oil of aniseed.

About 168,000 pounds of carnauba wax were received during the week by the Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. The Hagemeyer Trading Co. was credited with a consignment of 37,000 pounds.

The Tartar Chemical Co.'s importations of crude tartar last week amounted to 128,000 pounds. Chas. Pfizer & Co. received 125,000 pounds and the Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co. 101,500 pounds.

COMPANY AIDING LIBERTY LOAN

The Butterworth-Judson Company, Newark, N. J., has inaugurated an active publicity campaign in connection with the sale of Liberty bonds. Page space is being used in Newark newspapers, with a simple statement in small type of the company's earnest effort to co-operate with the Government in the production of chemicals for war needs, followed by the wording "Buy Liberty Bonds" in bold display type, about 1½ inches in height. In its statement the company says:

"This Corporation is engaged in manufacturing, on an unprecedented scale, materials indispensable to the success of the war. Every energy is being devoted toward furnishing materials in required quantities. Because of the pressure placed on us to manufacture unheard of quantities, many difficulties have arisen which take time and much money to overcome. We have spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to minimize and eliminate these difficulties, and will continue to spare no expense to obtain the desired results. Our product is manufactured at a small profit. We are putting patriotism and the needs of our country and its allies ahead of everything. We are doing our part! You can do yours."

DECLARE FUMES ARE FROM NEW JERSEY

The State Board of Health held a hearing on Saturday, April 20, on the complaint of the West End Association and residents of Riverside Drive against the Corn Products Company and General Chemical Company. It was alleged in the petition that acid fumes and noxious odors were escaping from the plants on the New Jersey side of the North River. Letters from residents were introduced as evidence.

Frank H. Hall, for the Corn Products Company, objected to the letters being received on the ground that the writers could not be examined as witnesses, but Dr. Biggs allowed them to go into the record. Charles H. Otis of 25 Broad Street, counsel for the General Chemical Company, wanted the petition dismissed on the ground that it did not specify directly which concern was at fault but was overruled. "The fumes" are alleged to come from garbage scows, which are loaded along Riverside Drive.

The hearing was adjoined until Monday, April 29.

Magistrate Appleton, in the Municipal Term Court, fined E. Russell Valentine $250 for storing several tons of chlorate of potash at 212 Duane street. Soon after the recent explosions in Jersey City, complaint was made to Mayor Hylan that Valentine had chlorate of potash stored in his place.

Magistrate Appleton said that a strict enforcement of the law governing the storing of explosives was necessary in war time, and that the leniency shown to Valentine would not be repeated in subsequent cases. He said such storage would be a temptation to spies and plotters to start fires.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

INTERMEDIATES AND DYES HIGHER

Good Demand and Limited Stocks Cause Advances in Many Products—Crudes Quiet With Small Offerings—Arrivals of Dyewoods Falling Off

The general tendency of prices all along the line has been upward, due to an increasing demand from consumers and comparatively light supplies of spot materials. For a time there was quite a flurry here, with considerable price fluctuation on account of rumors from Washington of alleged commandeering of ships and plants, but at the close conditions were normal.

All dye bases and dyewoods are in good demand for spot, and the inquiry concerning forward positions is steady. The most important change has been on turmeric. Arrivals have been steadily falling off, and holders of all grades on spot are now quoting higher prices. The other items in the list of raw tanning materials, extracts and miscellaneous dyestuffs and accessories are reported in scant supply on spot, and because of an increasing demand the tendency of prices continues upward.

For coal tar colors the consumer call has been largely routine, but as the domestic stocks are finding favor among American consumers makers are gradually advancing prices, and limiting production according to the demand, which allows little accumulation of stocks on the open market. Most prominent among the price changes that have occurred in colors have been Wool Green S, which is used largely by textile mills as a substitute for Guinea green (which is no longer available) in the dyeing of high grade silks. The call is especially strong as Spring approaches, and it is predicted that the price will reach $10.00 a pound in the near future. The call from paper mills for all grades of auramine is especially strong at this time and holders of whatever material there is available are asking higher prices for stocks they have on hand. Rhodamine has not been in especially strong demand and prices were slightly lower at the close.

All the crudes have ruled quiet in view of comparatively light spot offerings in the open market. Benzol continues plentiful and prices are weak, with considerable shading possible on firm bids. Offerings have been somewhat freer on naphthalene flake, and prices have declined slightly. No large quantities are available. Naphthalene balls are in steady demand, and with supplies light, prices are holding firm. Phenol and toluol remain in about the same position because of Governmental requirements. Xylol is quiet prices fluctuating because of dealer speculation.

Practically all the intermediates have been in good demand during the week, and where price changes have been noted the tendency has been upward. The leader in the list has been benzoate of soda, which was firmer at the close at higher prices than have been heard for the past month. H acid, naphthionic acid and sulphanilic acid have ruled quiet, with prices quotably unchanged from those of a week ago. Aniline oil, the salts, benzidine, ortho and para toluidine and the other items in the list are slightly firmer, because of the better demand for spot and the increasing inquiry for all forward positions.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—Importers say there is still a scarcity of the Chinese egg although arrivals here have improved slightly during the week. The demand is unusually heavy and nominal prices for the egg range from $1.05 to $1.10 a pound. Available stocks of the imported blood are bringing in the neighborhood of 90c a pound, with some small parcels to be had at a shade below this price and in one instance 85c a pound was heard as the inside. The domestic blood is firm with prices unchanged at 55c@60c a pound.

Cochineal—The steady demand that has been noted for some time continues and prices are from 54½c@56c a pound for the silver Teneriffe, and 55½c@59c a pound for the rosy black. On spot the gray black is quoted at 54⅛c@55½c a pound. The Madras kind continues nominal in this market and importers are now booking no further orders on account of the difficulty experienced in getting material from primary points.

Cutch—Little new is reported in this situation. The demand is steady and prices are at about the same general level of a week ago at 18¾c@19c a pound for the Rangoon in boxes on the spot, with stocks for delivery quoted in most quarters at 16c@17½c a pound. The extract is firm at 12c @ 15c a pound, according to quantity. Supplies are light.

Divi Divi—From $66 to $76 a ton is still the quotation in this market for spot divi divi. The demand from users is improving and there is little indication that there will be any material decline from these figures in view of the present transportation situation. Arrivals here seem to be unusually light, but it is understood that fair quantities are nearby this port.

Fustic—Closing figures here were $39 to $59 a ton for the fustic sticks; $35 to $39 a ton for the young roots; 6½c to 7½c a pound for the chips; 24⅛c@25½c a pound for the solid, and from 12¾c to 17¾c a pound for the 51-degree liquid. There is a good call from all directions for the various stocks and with a strong undertone the general trend of prices continues upward.

Gambier—Very little gambier is now available in the New York market as recent heavy buying has practically cleaned up all the spot material. There is considerable interest shown in this item on the part of large users and local dealers are still bullish in their ideas of prices. It does not appear that 23½c a pound could now be shaded for the common kind, and some are quoting as high as 25¾c a pound. The plantation variety is firm at 20c@21c a pound, according to stocks and buyer. From no source is it learned that any large quantities of the cube kind are to be had and prices are nominal.

Indigo—Where price changes have been noted on any grades of indigo the tendency has been upward and holders of spot stocks were quoting with additional firmness at $2.75@$3.00 a pound for the Oudes; $2.75@$3.00 a pound for the Bengal; $2.70@$2.90 a pound for the Guatemala; $1.10 to $1.40 a pound for the Madras and from 54c to 56c a pound for the paste. The demand continues steady and strong.

Logwood—All logwood materials are holding firm in the local market. Arrivals here of stocks from primary points are about normal and supplies of all grades appear to be ample to take care of all the business now being placed. Importers were asking $35@$40 a ton for the Mexican sticks; 2½c@3¼c a pound for the

chips; 19c@25c a pound for the solid, and from 10½c @11¾c a pound for the 51-degree twaddle. The crystals are in especially strong demand and prices range from 20c to 25c a pound, according to quantity.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—This article remains quiet and weak. Offerings are freely made from all directions and prices are from 30¾c to 31c a gallon for large quantities on spot. The quotations for small lots range from 33c to 34½c a gallon. Although there seems to have been a slight improvement in the inquiry no large business has developed and perhaps on firm bids even the inside price named above could be shaded.

Naphthalene—Nothing of importance has been reported on flake naphthalene. Business during the week was largely of a routine character. Prices for spot flake range from 10½c to 10¾c a pound, for stocks in quantities, while small lots on spot are quoted at 11c @11⅛c a pound. Supplies of naphthalene balls are light in this market and in the face of a strong demand prices are firm at 12¾@13¼c a pound.

Phenol—It cannot be learned that there have been many transactions in phenol and prices remain for the most part nominal at 53c@55½c a pound, drums included. In small lots prices have ranged from 54c a pound up. There is not a great deal of buying interest. The majority of users now realize that any large quantities must be first released by the authorities in Washington and they are turning their attention in that direction rather than to the local market.

Toluol—Only small scattering sales have passed during the week on toluol and prices have remained unchanged at $5.00 to $6.00 a gallon, according to quantity. In cases where consumers are in urgent need of stocks the Government is making releases, but little material is reaching the open market. Rumors continue to be heard about the Government releasing large quantities, but these reports could not be confirmed since the largest factors now state that they have no spot toluol to offer.

Intermediates

Acid H—The demand for this article seems to be improving somewhat, but holders have not advanced their price material in view of fairly large quantities being held in the spot market. Closing figures were $2.20 to $2.75 a pound, according to quantity. From a number of quarters it is said there is additional underlying strength to the market.

Acid, Naphthionic—A fair volume of business has passed on this acid during the week and prices are $1.10@$1.20 a pound for the crude, and $1.40 to $1.50 a pound for the refined. Supplies are apparently sufficient to take care of more business and even in view of additional buying interest it is not thought that prices will advance materially in the immediate future.

Acid, Sulphanilic—From 32c to 34¼c a pound were the closing figures for the crude sulphanilic acid and from 42c to 45c a pound for the refined material. The demand is not especially strong for spot stocks, but more interest is being manifested on forward positions. Stocks in this market are ample to take care of more business.

Aniline Oil and Salts—On spot the quotations for the oil were from 26¼c@27c a pound, drums extra, and from 32c to 33c a pound for the salts. There is a steady demand for both the oil and the salts and the trend of prices is upward.

Benzoate of Soda—This material is in better demand and an advance has been noted for spot and nearby stocks. It is stated in reliable quarters that despite the recent lull in trading there has not been any large accumulation of stocks during the interval and as the demand improves holders are advancing prices. From $4.25 and up to $4.50 a pound were the ranges heard for the soda and from $4.30 to $4.60 a pound for the acid.

Benzidine—A steady demand continues for both the base and the sulphate. The base is quoted on spot at $1.85@$2.00 a pound, and the sulphate is held firmly at $1.40@$1.50 a pound. Supplies on spot are not particularly large and holders are not inclined to do a great deal of shading.

Dimethylaniline—There is very little of this material available on spot and in a number of quarters prices are nominal at 67c@70c a pound. The demand continues unusually strong and factors here are not inclined to book additional large orders. Not in some time has there been the consumer interest that is now shown.

Para-Amidophenol—From $3.60 to $4.10 a pound were the closing figures for the base and from $4.20 to $4.50 a pound for the hydrochloride. Supplies on spot continue light and hardly sufficient to take care of the large business now being placed.

Ortho-Toluidine—Prices are unchanged from a week ago at $1.30@$1.35 a pound. The demand is strong and supplies are unusually light. For the para-toluidine holders of spot materials are asking from $2.25 to $2.35 a pound.

Dyestuff Notes

The stock of East India indigo in London on April 1 was 2,887 chests, against 3,466 on the same date last year.

Striking laborers from the Lincoln Dye Works, Greenpoint, L. I., started a riot near the foot of Greenpoint Avenue. Several automobiles were slightly injured by stones and eleven strikers were arrested.

According to reports the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. is to build additions to its plant at Fairfield, Ala., and materially increase its production of toluol and benzol, and recover sulphate of ammonia. The new additions will cost about $2,500,000.

The American Color Company, Inc., of Scranton, Pa., expects to be in operation by May 1. The company plans to make a full line of benzo colors, specializing on benzopurpurine. It has a three-story plant, 120 bc 80, well equipped and good railroad facilities. Clifford S. Cooley, Secretary of the company, will serve as superintendent and chemist. Mr. Cooley was formerly professor of organic chemistry in Cornell and later chemist for the Neversink Dyeing Company, of Reading, Pa., for the manufacture of synthetic colors.

UNFAIR TRADE METHODS CHARGED

Washington, D. C., April 24.—The Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against F. E. Atteaux & Company, of Boston, manufacturers of chemicals and dyestuffs, charging that it has systematically and on a large scale given and offered to employes of customers and prospective customers gratuities such as liquors, cigars, meals, theater tickets, valuable presents, entertainments, and large sums of money, as an inducement to them to use their influence with their employers to deal with F. E. Atteaux & Company, and to refrain from dealing with competitors.

Heavy Chemical Markets

MARKET FOR CHEMICALS EASIER

Caustic Soda and Soda Ash Lower—Heavy Acids Not Affected—Bleaching Powder Weaker—Acetate of Lime Scarce—Alums in Fair Demand

Inquiry for practically all heavy chemicals has been steady, but no large business has developed, and prices have declined slightly for spot goods. Caustic soda, as well as soda ash, were weaker at the close for spot stocks, but there appears to be a firm undertone which has been brought about because of a strong and steady inquiry from large consumers. Of course, the easier spot situation does not apply to the heavy acids for the reason that the Government continues to take the bulk of the production and there are few offerings in the spot market. Prices are entirely nominal on acetic, nitric and muriatic, since the volume of business that has passed in the open market has not been sufficient to justify quotations. Some sales have passed on sulphuric, but in each case the quantity has been small and high prices have been asked.

Bleaching powder at this time of the year is generally quoted at lower prices and late at the close offerings were being made as low as 2c a pound, and perhaps on a firm bid this price could be shaded. Holders are anxious to dispose of stock before the summer months. Alums are in fair demand, but the call is by no means pressing. Prices on all of the grades are unaltered because of a steady inquiry, coupled with the fact that supplies on hand in the spot market are by no means abundant. The consumer call for sulphate of alumina has been steady and prices as a whole are without any important change.

Acetate of lime is almost entirely out of the spot market, and prices named are practically nominal in view of the restrictions on the part of the Government. Only routine business has passed on any grades of copper sulphate during the week, and the tendency was slightly easier at the close. All varieties of acetate of lead are in scant supply in the spot market, and holders are quoting firmly at previous levels. The Japanese prussiates are scarce, and importers continue to quote firmly. The domestic prussiates are in fair demand and in view of a considerable speculation wide price ranges continue to be heard. Nitrate of soda is nominal, and there are no large offerings on the open market.

The new Government contract governing all sales of nitrate of soda, prepared by the Nitrate Committee of the United States has recently been issued and the trade at large must secure and sign these blanks on all future trades, and this product is now practically under Government control.

Acid, Acetic—It is only occasionally that prices are heard on any of the tests of this acid. Although the plants are working to full capacity the Government's needs are so great that almost the entire production is now going in that direction leaving very little for the open market. As high as 20c a pound was heard on a small sale that passed on the 28 per cent. acetic.

Acid, Muriatic—The tight condition on all grades of muriatic acid continues and there is little to be had on the open market. Prices are nominal at 2c@2½c a pound for the 18 degree; 3½c@4c a pound for the 20 degree, and from 7½c@8c a pound for the 22 degree. It appears that some of the large users are in urgent need of stocks and would be willing to pay high prices.

Acid, Nitric—Nitric acid is scarce in the New York market and little has been released by the Government, and where transactions have been reported only small lots were involved. Ten cents a pound and up was asked for the 42 degree which has been the only available stock in this market. No quotations have been heard on the 42 degree nitric.

Acid, Sulphuric—There have been fair quantities of this material available in some quarters, but the supply has not been large enough to take care of the large volume of business that is being placed. Because of considerable dealer speculation prices for the 66 degree pyrite have ranged all the way from $35 to $54 a ton, and for the 66 degree brimstone the quotation has been $43@$48 a ton. Oleum is nominal at $75 a ton, and battery acid at $4.00 per hundred pounds.

Alums—The local alum market has held fairly steady during the week although the demand for spot goods has not been particularly heavy. The inquiry, however, for all varieties in all positions for the next few months is brisk and holders have not been inclined to lower prices materially on this account. The ammonium lump is quoted at 4½c@5c a pound; the potassium lump at 9c@10c a pound; the potassium chrome at 21½c@22c a pound, and the ammonium chrome at 18½c@19½c a pound. Supplies in the open market are not abundant.

Aluminum Sulphate—The high test closed steady at 3½c@4⅛c a pound, while the commercial, or low test was unchanged at 2¼c@3⅛c a pound, according to quantity. Business has been largely of a routine nature on account of light spot supplies. The strong undertone that has been noted for some time is still evident. Consumers have no large supplies on hand.

Bleaching Powder—Very little activity has been reported on bleaching powder and prices were weak at the close at 2¼c@2½c a pound for the export drums, and from 2c to 2⅛c a pound for the domestic drums. It is thought that on firm bids 2c a pound might now be shaded on domestic drums. Sellers generally look for a slow market at this season of the year and the output is now being curtailed.

Calcium Acetate—The situation here is still nominal on acetate of lime and only a few scattering sales have been recorded in this market for some time. Supervision continues under the control of the Government, and factors say that there is nothing to indicate that there will be any immediate change in the policy of the Government concerning this product.

Copper Sulphate—In some quarters slightly lower prices have been named on copper sulphate, while in other directions holders of spot materials are quoting with considerable firmness at approximately the same general level of prices that prevailed a week ago. The inquiry is strong and this has tended to keep prices firm. Closing figures were from 9c@9¼c a pound for the 98-99 per cent. with some second hands quoting 8½c@8¾c a pound. It appears that supplies are fully ample to take care of the volume of business now being placed.

Lead Acetate—Prices have held firm in view of the reported light spot supplies available. The demand, while not pressing is fair and the majority of sellers are quoting 15¾c@16⅛c a pound for the brown sugar; 17⅛c@17½c a pound for the white crystals; 16c@

16½c a pound for the broken cakes, and from 17¼c @18½c a pound for the granulated.

Potash, Caustic—The market is quiet, but firm. There were offerings of the high test material by local factors at 83½c as the inside, and up to 84c a pound as the maximum. The low test material commands generally 63½c a pound from the principal regular traders for spot goods, and from 63c and up for shipment from works. The new Western production is being offered at 80½c a pound and up for high test material. This price is f. o.b. works.

Potassium Prussiate—No price changes have been reported on the foreign material. Despite the fact that arrivals here of stocks from the Orient seem to be improving importers continue to advise that the demand is sufficiently strong to absorb materials almost as soon as they arrive. Prices closed firm at $1.10@$1.15 a pound for the yellow, and from $2.25 @$2.60 a pound for the red.

Soda, Caustic—There has not been a great deal of buying interest on the part of consumers of caustic soda, and in a number of directions prices are quoted at lower levels. There has been a desire on the part of some holders to realize, and sales have been forced. At the close an outside brand sold at $4.50 per hundred pounds, and one car of a standard brand changed hands at approximately the same figure. On contract, however, it is stated that one seller realized in the neighborhood of $5.00 for a car of a standard brand. April shipment on a March bill was generally obtainable at around $4.80 per hundred pounds. There have been offers of prompt shipment from works at $4.90 to $5.00 per hundred pounds, but doubt was expressed in the trade whether these figures would be operative on actual business as some important buyers who have felt the market out report no quotations under $5.10 per hundred pounds, from works. As a matter of fact some holders are asking as high as $5.50 per hundred pounds and up for this position.

Soda Ash—The general trend of prices has been downward for spot stocks. For the past few days buying has been unimportant and prices at the close were easier all along the line. For ash in barrels there were offers at $2.90 to $3.10 per hundred pounds which is a material decline from the price named for is stock a week ago. And even at these low figures there were few buyers. For ash in bags the market is apparently even weaker and offers made at $2.55 per hundred pounds as the inside price found few buyers. In some quarters there were holders of spot material as high as $2.65 per hundred pounds, and the factor stated that he would not shade this price in view of the underlying strength to the local market.

Sodium Nitrate—No prices have been named in this market on nitrate of soda as the entire situation is now in the hands of the Government. This applies to the crude material. On the refined quotations were practically nominal at 6¾c@7c a pound.

The National Lead Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable June 15 to stockholders of record May 24.

The Pyrene Manufacturing Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 22.

The Portland Gas & Coke Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to the stockholders of record April 22.

CHEMICALS DIVISION OF WAR SAVINGS

A Chemicals Division of the National War Savings Committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury has been organized as follows:

Ellwood Hendrick, Chairman, consulting editor of *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering;* J. R. de la Torre Bueno, Vice-Chairman, Editor *General Chemical Co.'s Bulletin;* Jerome Alexander, Treasurer, National Gum and Mica Co.; T. E. Casey, Secretary, The Barrett Co.; Charles F. Roth, Manager National Exposition of Chemical Industries; Geo. W. Nott, Business Editor *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry;* F. M. Turner, Technical Editor, *Chemical Engineering Catalog;* Wm. H. Nichols, Jr., President, General Chemical Co.; T. M. Rianhard, Vice-President, The Barrett Co.; J. B. F. Herreshoff, Vice-President, Nichols Copper Co.; Charles H. Herty, Editor, *Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry;* Franklin H. Warner, Secretary and Treasurer, Warner Chemical Co.; H. I. Moody, Treasurer, National Aniline & Chemical Co.; C. E. Sholes, Sales Mgr. Grasselli Chemical Co.; C. P. Tolman, Manufacturing Manager, National Lead Co.; E. D. Kingsley, President, Electro Bleaching Gas Co.; Charles F. Chandler, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry; J. M. Matthews, Editor, *Color Trade Journal.*

The committee in a letter sent to all manufacturers of chemicals, dyestuffs, and chemical apparatus has requested each manufacturer to organize his establishment to forward the sale of Thrift Stamps among his employees. All who would co-operate with the Chemicals Division are requested to communicate with Mr. T. E. Casey, The Barrett Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City.

ST. LOUIS STRIKES SETTLED

The police patrol about the Monsanto Chemical Plant at 1800 South Second Street, St. Louis, has been withdrawn. A strike began there March 14 of about 500 of 750 employees. The plant is now declared to be running with about full force without any formal settlement.

A strike of 600 or more employees of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, 3600 North Second Street, St. Louis, has been called off by the Chemical Employes' Union. The strike began March 8, with demands for a raise, union recognition and changed working conditions. Officers of the union said the plant was filling Government orders and it was decided to call off the strike for patriotic reasons. The company recently invited its employees to return to work, announcing an increase in wages. Union men said this increase helped towards their decision to return to work. Oscar L. Biebinger, secretary of the Mallinckrodt works, said nearly all the employees had returned, and that: "The working conditions to which they return are the same as when they went out, except that there has been an increase in wages. Our company has advanced wages from time to time and it is our policy to do the best we can by our employees."

The Procter & Gamble Company reports that the volume of business for twelve months ended June 30, 1917, exceeded $128,000,000 and net $7,000,000. This compares with total volume of $88,000,000 and net $6,000,000 in 1916. A quarterly dividend of 5 per cent on the common stock, payable May 15 to stockholders of record April 25

The General Chemical Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on common stock, payable June 1 to stockholders of record May 22.

Buy—Buy—Buy—till it hurts!

The Drug & Chemical Markets

EMBARGOES CAUSE SHARP ADVANCES

Scarcity of Crude Materials and Labor Problems Affect Production of Essential Oils—Strength in Crude Drugs—Few Cargoes From the Far East

Although the demand for drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals has been steadily broadening, trading has been restricted by additional import and export embargoes announced by the Government, to insure ample freight space for the transportation of supplies for the army abroad. This, coupled with small stocks and scarcity of vessels, led to higher prices and unsettled markets.

The scarcity of various products abroad is becoming acute, particularly in Great Britain. Information from the Far East is to the effect that enormous stocks are accumulating in Shanghai and that shippers fear higher ocean freight rates as a result of taking military action in Siberia. Cargoes to the United States at present are restricted and steamers are unable to fill their allotments. Terpinol, saffrol and menthol have been added to the list of goods restricted for export from Sweden to all countries and also in transit through Sweden.

Crude drugs showed strength and no heavy declines in prices were established except for domestic doggrass. Poke and high dried rhubarb and licorice root are higher. American and Valencia saffron flowers scored higher values; also Belgian and Hungarian chamomile flowers. Balsams closed firm without change, which condition also applies to berries.

Among narcotics all grades of opium were lowered 50c@$1.50 a pound. Among miscellaneous drugs and chemicals tartaric acid and cream of tartar were higher. Cocaine hydrochloride was raised $1 an ounce. Nitrate of silver was also marked up. Chemically pure glycerin was lowered. Some essential oils scored important advances, owing to scarcity of crude materials and labor troubles. Natural mustard oil and synthetic bergamot oil were advanced $1. African rose, geranium and bourbon are 25c a pound higher. Oils of caraway, juniper and wintergreen true leaves declined 25c a pound.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Original Packages)

Advanced

Acid Tartaric, 1c@3c
Aconite Leaves, 5c
Arrow Root, St. Vincent, 2c
Cantharides, 5c@10c
Chamomile Flowers, Belgian, 50c
Cloves, Amboynas, 1c
Cocaine Hydrochloride, $1
Cocoa Butter, 3c
Cream of Tartar, 3c
Guaiac Gum, 5c
Lanoline, 15c
Licorice Root, Select, 3c
Mace, Penang, No. 2, 5c
Mastic Gum, 5c
Mustard Seed, English Yellow, 1c
Oil of Bergamot, 25c
Oil of Bergamot, Synthetic, $1
Oil of Geranium, 25c
Oil of Mustard, Natural, $1
Oil of Neroli, Bigarade, $5
Pepper, Singapore, Black, 2c
Pepper, Singapore, White, 1c
Poppy Seed, 10c
Rhubarb, High Dried, 5c
Saffron Flowers, Valencia, 50c
Silver Nitrate, 5½c
Socotrine Gum, Powdered, 10c

Declined

Calisaya Bark, 5c
Cinchona, Yellow Quills, 5c
Cloves, Zanzibar, 1c
Doggrass Root, Domestic, 20c
Glycerin, C P., 1½c@2c
Glycerin, Crude, 1½c
Oil of Bois de Rose, 10c
Oil of Caraway, 25c
Oil of Cassia, 10c
Oil of Nutmeg, 15c
Oil of Peppermint, Bulk, 10c
Oil of Wintergreen Leaves, True, 25c
Oil of Wormseed, 15c
Opium, 50c@$1.50

Acetanilid, C. P.—Absence of export orders caused an easier sentiment in the market and second hands are offering parcels at about 76c@77c a pound. First hands continue to quote 80c@81c a pound, in bulk, barrels added.

Acid, Tartaric—Manufacturers raised prices on U. S. P. supplies 3c to 80½c for granulated and powdered and 1c to 79c a pound for crystals in barrels. Increased cost of the crude material was responsible for the advance.

Agar Agar—The market continues firm owing to scant supplies, but the demand is falling off. Buyers in most quarters are reluctant to meet the recent advances on the basis of 61c@62c a pound for No. 1.

Aloes Gum, Curacao—Holders announced a further advance of ½c to 10c@10½c a pound and several leading sellers have withdrawn offerings, holding for prospective higher values, based on a marked diminution of stocks. The British Government has prohibited the exportation of aloes gum to all destinations which also stimulated sentiment here.

Anise Seed, Spanish—Prices declined ¼c to 26¼c @27c a pound owing to larger offerings and a dormant demand.

Arrow Root, St. Vincent—Sellers advanced prices 2c to 20c@22c a pound. The prospect of restricted importations according to advices from Washington influenced the rise.

Caffeine—Prices are firm and deliveries continue uncertain pending arrivals of crude material. Makers are quoting on the basis of $12.50 a pound for alkaloid supplies. Second hands are asking up to $13.50 a pound.

Camphor, Refined, Japanese—The higher and stronger market for crude camphor caused a further rise of 5c to $1.11 a pound for 2½ lb slabs. The demand has been active.

Camphor, Monobromated, U. S. P.—Manufacturers are asking $3.60 a pound for crystals and $3.50 for powdered in bulk. The higher cost of camphor was responsible for the advance.

Cantharides, Chinese—Lighter stocks and stronger inquiries, stimulated a further rise in prices of 10c to 95c@$1 a pound.

Cassias—Saigon prices raised 1c to 56c@58c for all thin goods and 1½c to 32c@33c a pound for Batavia extra No. 1. A renewal of the demand with no resupply now visible and realization of the actual scarcity existing now, drove up prices.

Choral Hydrate—Supplies are scarce and prices closed stronger, manufacturers quoting from $2 @ $2.10 a pound for U. S. P.

Cloves—Arrivals are being readily absorbed by consumers and supplies in first hands are limited. Prices closed at 1c advance to 56c@58c a pound for amboynas.

Cocaine Hydrochloride—Manufacturers raised quotations $1 to $10.25 an ounce due to scarcity and increased cost of the crude material. Another advance is looked for owing to expected higher prices for the crude material.

Cocoa Butter—Importers advanced prices 3c to 36c for supplies in bulk and to 37c a pound for fingers in cases, based on light stocks.

Cream of Tartar—Second hands report an active demand at a premium over maker's quotations, quoting 59c for crystals, U. S. P., and 59½c a pound for powdered, 99 per cent. The higher level of prices is due to the higher cost of the crude material.

Cumin Seed, Morocco—Importers raised quotations ⅛c to 16⅜c@16½c a pound, influenced by a broader demand and lack of improvement in arrivals.

Gilead Buds, Balm—Prices eased off 5c to 36c@40c a pound, in response to larger offerings and light buying inquiries.

Ginger, Japanese—Quotations were raised ¾c to 13½s@13¾c a pound, in sympathy with the recent advance of 50 per cent. in Great Britain where the main supplies are held.

Glycerin, Crude—Makers lowered prices 1½c to 50c @50½c for saponification loose, and 1½c to 45c@45½c a pound for soap-lye loose. The decline was due to increased offerings and general lack of demand.

Glycerin, C. P.—Leading Eastern refiners lowered quotations 1c to 66c@66½c for supplies in bulk, drums and barrels added, and ½c to 68c@68½c a pound in cans. A steady decrease in the demand and keener selling competition forced prices down. Toward the close of the market Eastern refiners again cut prices another 1c to 65c@65½c for C. P. in bulk, and 67c@ 66c a pound for supplies in cans.

Lanolin—In response to the enhanced cost of the crude material, quotations scored a sharp advance of 15c a pound. Small stocks led to limited offerings by makers, ranging from 39c@45c for hydrous and 49c @55c a pound for anhydrous, as to quality.

Licorice Root, Select—In response to the embargo on imports, the demand became active and led to a price advance of 3c to 30c@33c a pound.

Magnesium Carbonate, Powdered—Prices closed stronger under a broadening demand and limited stocks. Holders are naming 11c@18c a pound, as to quality.

Menthol—The market closed stronger under advices from Japan noting that the output of crystals will show a shortage, of about fifty per cent. compared with last years yield. Inquiries locally continue moderate, but prices ruled firm and unchanged at $3.30@ $3.35 a pound. An erroneous impression regarding the spot stocks of menthol crystals was given the trade by the publication in the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter* of the alleged receipt of 60,000 pounds. Only 6,000 pounds were received as explained in a letter published elsewhere in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Mercury—Selling agents are repeating former quotations ranging from $120 to $125 a flask of 75 pounds Owing to dearth of stocks and uncertainties surrounding the market buyers continue to operate cautiously.

Morphine—Owing to large purchases by the Government, prices remain firm, makers quoting on the basis of $1.80 an ounce for sulphate supplies.

Oil of Caraway—Prices scored a decline of 25c to $8 @$8.25, owing to ample supplies and a lack of demand.

Oil of Geranium, African Rose—Prices were raised 25c to $6.75@$6.80 a pound under the active demand and higher transportation charges.

Oil of Geranium, Bourbon—In response to a continued good demand, prices were raised 25c to $6.50 to $6.85 a pound.

Oil of Juniper Berries—Prices have been lowered on numerous brands 25c@$1 a pound owing to a lack of demand and accumulation of stocks. Sellers are quoting from $12@$12.50 a pound, as to brand.

Oil of Mustard, Natural—Higher prices for the seed led to an advance of $1 to $31@$32 a pound for the oil.

Oil of Neroli, Belgrade—Quotations were advanced $5 to $65@$70 a pound as to brand. The rise was due to a scarcity of stocks.

Oil of Peppermint—Lack of improvement in the demand resulted in lower prices, dealers quoting 10c lower to $3@$3.25 a pound in bulk.

Oil of Wintergreen Leaves, True—Dealers reduced quotations 25c to $4.25@$4.40 a pound, based on smaller inquiries.

Oil of Wormseed—Larger offerings and moderate inquiries resulted in a reduction in price of 15c to $9.40 @$9.50 a pound.

Opium—Importers lowered prices on all varieties 50c @$1.50 a pound. Opium in cases, U. S. P. is now held at $24.50, while granular and powdered, U. S. P., closed at $25.50 a pound. Smaller inquiries and prospects of larger arrivals depressed the market.

Orris Root, Florentine—Higher primary markets abroad caused a stronger sentiment with prices tending upward locally. However, parcels were obtainable in moderate quantities at 25c while most holders are demanding 26c a pound for bold root.

Poppy Seed, Russian—Quotations were advanced 10c to 80c@82c a pound, due to lack of stocks and a steady demand.

Quinine—Second hands note light business because of meager supplies. Prices closed nominally firm at 98c@$1 an ounce for sulphate. Domestic makers are quoting unchanged prices on the basis of 75c an ounce for 100-ounce lots of sulphate. No contract orders are being booked except for Government account. Supplies of crude material are arriving more freely.

Saccharine—The market was dead owing to Government restrictions on exports. Manufacturers are not booking new orders owing to the uncertainty of supplies of toluol. Makers continue to quote $18@ $18.50 for soluble and $19.25@$20 a pound for insoluble, U. S. P. Second hands are quoting about $19 for soluble and $23 a pound for insoluble.

Saffron Flowers, Valencia—Prices are stronger owing to the uncertainty of arrivals and depleted supplies. In most quarters, holders are naming 50c higher to $13.50@$13.75 a pound.

Silver Nitrate—Manufacturers raised quotations 5⅝c to 61⅝c an ounce, in sympathy with higher silver prices.

Socotrine Gum—Smallness of offerings due to lack of supplies, resulted in an advance of 10c to 55c@60c a pound for powdered.

Thymol Crystals—Prices closed firm at $15.50@ $16.50 a pound, under limited supplies and a steady demand.

Turmeric Root, Chinese—Holders raised prices ¼c to 9c@9¼c a pound in response to smaller supplies and a better inquiry.

The powder companies have placed a large order for denatured alcohol, which has been divided equally between the United States Industrial Alcohol Co. and the Distillers Securities Corporation. It is understood the order is for approximately 3,000,000 proof gallons.

Terpinol, safrol and menthol have been added to the list of goods which are now prohibited for exportation from Sweden to all countries, and also in transit through Sweden.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk	lb.	.80	— .81
Acetone	lb.	.35	— .36
Acetphenetidin	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
*Aconitine, ½-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	lb.	.61	— .62
No. 2	lb.	.55	— .56
No. 3	lb.	.49	— .50
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.93
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.05
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.90½	— .92
97 p.c.	gal.	.93½	— .94
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.68	— .70
188 proof	gal.	.70	— .72
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	— .32
Sweet	lb.	.29	— .30
Meal	lb.	.34	— .35
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	.90	— .95
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb.	.80	— .90
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	—27.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom.,U.S.kegs,powd.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.	gal.	5.50	— 5.70
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .21
Needle powder	lb.	.13	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .70
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.34	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .34
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .66
White	lb.	.09½	— .10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—47.50
Sulphate. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.36	— .40
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.35	— 3.50
St. Thomas	gal.	3.85	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.15

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

SODIUM SULPHIDE FUSED & CRYSTALS
ACETANILIDE, U.S.P.
SPOT DELIVERY
CAREX CO. 309 Broadway, N.Y.C.

Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Bromine, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	— .05
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Cadmium Bromide, crystals.	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.50	—13.50
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— 1.11½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— 1.12½
16's in 1-lb. carton		—	— 1.15
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— 1.13½
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.15
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— 1.12
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs.	lb.	1.11	— 1.12
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk	lb.	.08½	— .09
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. jars	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.06	— .07
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.14¾	— .20
Chloroform, drums	lb.	.63	— .65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	— .94
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	2.45	— 2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochloride, large cryst., bulk	oz.	—	—10.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.36	— .37
Cases, fingers	lb.	.37	— .39
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	—10.00
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.00
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 7.50
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.00
Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans	lb.	.45	— .46
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.26	— .29
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Spanish Apples		.29	— .34
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive, Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	27.00	—28.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .59
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .59½
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .19½
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.41	— .42
Jewelers large	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Small	lb.	—	— 1.25

*Nominal.

Cuttlefish Bone, French	lb.	.36	— .37
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	— .59
Reeds	lb.	4.15	— 4.25
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials.	ea.	—	— 2.70
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.81	— .85
Spanish	lb.	80	— .85
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .27
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .34
Washed	lb.	—	— .32
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.40
Formaldehyde, Sol.	lb.	.19	— .20
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.30	— 1.39
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.56	— .56½
C.P. in cans	lb.	.68	— .68½
Dynamite, drums included.	lb.	.66	— .67
Saponification, loose	lb.	.50	— .50½
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.45	— .45½
Grains of Paradise	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	19.75	—21.75
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
*Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	7.45	— 8.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime,	lb.	.45	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.23	— .24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Phosphate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .99
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .99
Isinglass, American	lb.	.79	— .80
Russian	lb.	4.45	— 4.95
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.15	— .17
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.39	— .45
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.49	— .58
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.25	— .29
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .54
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.19	— .20
Glycerophosphate		—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.		3.37	— 3.45
U. S. P. 100-lbs.		3.62	— 3.85
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	— .68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.81	— .84
Small flake	lb.	.64	— .67
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.30	— 3.35
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	120.00	—125.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .83
Powdered	lb.	—	— .85
Blue Ointment, 30 p. c.	lb.	—	— .86
50 p. c.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.20
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	15.00	—17.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	—12.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Ethyl, Hydrochloride,1-oz.v.	oz.	—	—18.05
Moss, Iceland	lb.	—	— .25
Irish	lb.	—	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	22.00	—22.50
Grain Cab	oz.	18.75	—19.00
Tonquin	oz.	34.00	—35.00
Druggists	oz.	30.00	—32.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Novocain (See Procaine)	lb.	—	— —
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
*Opium, cases, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—24.50
Granular	lb.	—	—25.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—25.50
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papin	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.		3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.43	— .44
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.06	— .07
Cream White	lb.	.09	— .10
Lily White	lb.	.10	— .11
Snow White	lb.	.13	— .14
Phenolphthalein	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
*Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v.	gr.	—	— —
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.85	— .95
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Bicarb.	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Bisulphate	lb	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	— 1.05
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32..
Procaine, oz. bottles		—	— 6.20
5 gr. bottles		—	— 1.40
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second Hands	oz.	.98	— 1.00
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	lb.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.,	lb.	—	— .41½
Powdered, bbls.		—	— .41
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	18.00	—18.50
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	19.25	—20.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— —
Ground	lb.	—	— —
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	36.40	—37.30
Powdered	lb.	37.00	—37.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .31½
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .61½
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.38	— .41
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	— .19½
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Sodium, Acetate,U.S.P.,gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd.,bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65	— .66
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c b. 10	lb.	—	— .50
Granular c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .67
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Glycerophosphate, crystals.	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13

*Nominal.

Sodium Phosphate Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— —
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1 65
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60	— 4 60
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd,cryst,¼vial	oz.	—	— 2.35
Acetate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.48	— .49
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots		1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	12.95	—13.95
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 2.35
Flour com'l bags	100 lbs.	—	— 2.25
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.05	— 4.25
Tartaric Acid, U.S.P.	bbls.	—	— —
Granular and Powd.	lb.	—	— .80½
Crystals	lb.	—	— .79½
Tamarinds	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Kegs	per keg	3.70	— 3.80
Tartar Emetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .65½
Casks	lb.	.70	— .70½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.54	— .59
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	15.50	—16.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—16.55
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.24½	— .25
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.75	— .80
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.65	— 3.75
Artificial	lb.	.06	— .07
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.75	— .80
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.23
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.41	— .44

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c.	lb	.20½	— .22
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.37½	— .38
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex toluol	lb.	—	— 4.50
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
*Carbolic, crys., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.54	— .55
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.62	— .63
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .61
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.57	— .59
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50

*Nominal.

Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.82	— .82½
Powdered	lb.	.82½	— .83
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	1.15	— 1.50
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1 55	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2 45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.65	— .70
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .02⅞
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.10	— .11
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.46	— .50
*Picric, kegs	lb.	.90	— 1.25
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.05	— 3.15
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.70	— 2.85
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .90
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.27	— .28
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Sulphurous	lb.	.05	— 06
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.80½	— .81
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.79½	— .80

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	13.00	—13.25
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Free from chlorine	lb.	—	— 5.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Rectified	lb.	1 75	— 1.85
Anise	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Bergamot	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Synthetic	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native,cs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .18
Japanee, white	lb.	.20	— .21
Caraway	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Cassia, 75-80 p. c. tech.	lb.	2.10	— 2.30
Lead Free	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Cedar Wood	lb.	.19	— 20
*Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.50	— .51
Java	lb.	.75	— .77
Cloves, cans	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Bottles	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Copaiba	lb.	1 05	— 1.10
Coriander	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Cubebs	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Cumin	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Erigeron	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.62	— .67
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.75	— 4 00
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	6.75	— 6.85
Bourbon	lb.	4.50	— 6.85
Turkish	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— 2.15
Hemlock	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	12.00	—12.25
Twice rect.	lb.	13.00	—13.25
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Spike	lb.	90	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.65	— .85
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Lemongrass	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5 50	— 5 75
Distilled	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Linaloe	lb.	2 85	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Mustard, natural	lb.	31.00	—32.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	65.00	—70.00
Petale	lb.	80.00	—84.00
Artificial	lb.	18.50	—20.00
Nutmeg	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Italian	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.15	— 5.25
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.21	— .25
Patchouli	lb.	28.00	—30.00
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Nmported	lb.	1.25	— 1.40

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, bulk	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Tins	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
French	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Pinus Sylvestus	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Pumillo	lb.	—	— 5.00
Rose, natural	oz.	24.00	— 26.00
Synthetic	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.41	— .45
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.50	—13.75
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Artificial	lb.	.33	— .35
*Savin	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
*Spruce	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Spearmint	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Tansy	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
White, French	lb.	1.90	— 2.05
*Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	—	— —
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.40
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P. bulk	lb.	.85	— .90
Wormseed	lb.	9.40	— 9.50
Wormwood	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.50	—15.00
Manila	lb.	26.00	—28.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	—18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	—	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Imported	lb.	—	—16.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.69	— .73
South American	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.80	— 6.20
Oregon	gal.	1.60	— 1.75
Peru	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Tolu	lb.	1.15	— 1.20

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.45	— .55
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .20
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.28	— .30
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Buckthorn	lb.	.24	— .25
Calisaya	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.20	— .24
Siftings	lb.	.10	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.08	— .09
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	1.00	— 1.30
Broken	lb.	—	— .85
Yellow "quills"	lb.	.95	— 1.00
*Broken	lb.	—	— —
*Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.31	— .33
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango	lb.	.13	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.10	— .12
Cramp (true)	lb.	.55	— .60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	— .13
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bdls.	lb.	.17	— .20
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06½	— .07
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .12
Mezereon	lb.	.20½	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.05½	— .07½
White	lb.	.05	— .07
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.05¼	— .07
Sweet	lb.	.11	— .12
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12	— .12½
Northern	lb.	.15	— .16
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Select	lb.	.17½	— .19
Simaruba	lb.	.50	— .60
Soap, whole	lb.	.09	— .10
Cut	lb.	.16	— .16½
Crushed	lb.	.11	— .12
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .46
of Tree	lb.	.15	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.07¼	— .09½
White	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.03¼	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.10	— 13
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	— .06

*Nominal.

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.40	— .48
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.14	— .16
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	— .98
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4 60	— 5.70
Cuts	lb.	3.45	— 3.85
Bourbon	lb.	2.00	— 2.90
South American	lb.	3.70	— 3.90
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Green label	lb.	1.00	— 1.05

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
*XX	lb.	1.20	— 1.22
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Fish	lb.	.15	— .16
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.45	— .50
Juniper	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.11	— .12
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	— .12
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.18	— .20
Sloe	lb.	.50	— .55
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Borage	lb.	.60	— .65
Calendula	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	—	— 1.25
German	lb.	—	— —
Hungarian	lb.	.50	— .55
Roman	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.30	— .31
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.28	— .30
Insect, open	lb.	.30	— .35
Closed	lb.	.39	— .40
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.34	— .37
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.45	— .50
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.22	— .23
Select	lb.	.32	— .35
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.34	— .36
Without leaves	lb.	.50	— .55
Malva, blue	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.53	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.20	— 1.24
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .05½
Poppy, red	lb.	.98	— 1.20
Rosemary	lb.	.53	— .59
Saffron, American	lb.	.45	— .47
Valencia	lb.	13.50	—13.75
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.12	— .13
Curacao, cases	lb.	.10	— .10½
Socotrine, powd.	lb.	.55	— .60
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.80	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .52
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	—	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
Catechu	lb.	.19	— .22
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	— .85
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.24	— .25
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .28
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Guaiac	lb.	.60	— .65
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.46	— .50
Kino	lb.	—	— .75
Mastic	lb.	.75	— .78
Myrrh, select	lb.	.49	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.42	— .43
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .40

*Nominal.

Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.16	— .22
Sandarac	lb.	.62	— .65
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	— .42
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	12.40	—13.00
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .75
Tragacanth, Aleppo firsts	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Seconds	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.40	— 1.70
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.35	— .38
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.18	— .20
Buchu, short	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Long	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
American	lb.	.55	— 1.45
Catnip	lb.	.08	— .12
Chestnut	lb.	.04½	— .05
Chiretta	lb.	.41	— .42
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	—	— —
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	— .20
*Conium	lb.	—	— —
Corn Silk	lb.	.10½	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.16	— .18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.24	— .25
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.45	— .50
Imported	lb.	.55	— .70
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07½	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.19	— .20
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Domestic	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
enna	lb.	.30	— .35
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.29	— .30
Laurel	lb.	.12¼	— .13
Life Everlasting	lb.	.08	— .09
Liverwort	lb.	.35	— .37
Lobelia	lb.	.09	— .10
Matico	lb.	.30	— .35
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
Patchouli	lb.	.73	— .80
Pennyroyal	lb.	.17	— .19½
Peppermint, American	lb.	.27	— .28
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
*Prince's Pine	lb.	.12	— .15
Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Queen of the Meadow	lb	.12	— .13
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.12	— .13
Rue	lb.	—	— .55
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek, stemless	lb.	.28	— .29
Spanish	lb.	.20	— .21
Savory	lb.	.19	— .19½
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Half Leaf	lb.	.80	— .90
Siftings	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.16	— .22
Pods	lb.	.17	— .19
Squaw Vine	lb.	.28	— .31
Skullcap	lb.	.15½	— .17½
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .21
Stramonium	lb.	.20	— .22
Tansy	lb.	.09	— .11
Thyme Spanish	lb.	.08¾	— .09
French	lb.	.12	— .12½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.10	— .12
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	— .07
Wormwood imported	lb.	.24	— .27
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.65	— .80
Whole	lb.	.33	— .37
Angelica, American	lb.	.55	— .60
*German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.15	— .16
Bermuda	lb.	.52	— .53
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	— .22
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.04½	— .05
Bearsfoot	lb.	.06	— .08

*Nominal.
Belladonna ..... lb. 3.50 — 3.75

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Belladonna	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.55	— 3.80
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	—	— .16
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Beth	lb.	.16	— .20
Blood	lb.	.19	— .22
blueflag	lb.	.27	— .30
Bryonia	lb.	.29	— .31
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	— .24
American	lb.	.16	— .19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.50	— 3.00
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.11	— .13
Blue	lb.	.10	— .12
Colchicum	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Colombo, whole	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey	lb.	.18	— .22
Culver's	lb.	.15	— .16
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.35	— .40
American	lb.	.32	— .34
Doggrass Dom.-Rock Co.	lb.	.55	— .75
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.28	— .32
Echinacea	lb.	.30	— .32
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .10
Galangal	lb.	.24	— .26
Gelsemium	lb.	.08	— .10
Gentian	lb.	.15½	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18½	— .19
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.15¼	— .21
Bleached	lb.	.25	— .26
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Northwestern	lb.	15.00	—18.00
Southern	lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Golden Seal	lb.	5.35	— 5.50
Powdered	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
White, Domestic	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .29
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Powdered	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Jalap, whole	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .70
Kava Kava	lb.	.17½	— .19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.80	— .90
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.25	— .27
Selected	lb.	.26	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .33
Lovage, American	lb.	.70	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.25	— .27
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .09
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.25	— .26
Verona	lb.	.19	— .20
Finger	lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Pareira Brava	lb.	.35	— .40
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	lb.	.41	— .42
Pleurisy	lb.	.17	— .19
Poke	lb.	.07	— .08
Rhatany	lb.	.13	— .15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.80	— .85
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .65
High Dried	lb.	.45	— .50
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.74	— .78
American	lb.	.35	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.58	— .65
Senega, Northern	lb.	.78	— .88
Southern	lb.	.90	— .95
Serpentaria	lb.	.45	— .50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.17	— .20
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada natural	lb.	.34	— .38
Stripped	lb.	.45	— .50
Spikenard	lb.	.28	— .35
Squill, white	lb.	.13	— .14
Skillingia	lb.	.14	— .15
Stone	lb.	.06	— .07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.07¾	— .08
China	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Madras	lb.	.10½	— .10¾
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.33	— .39
True (Aletris)	lb.	.38	— .40
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
*English	lb.	—	— —
*German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	— .14
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.09	— .11

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Spanish	lb.	.26¼	— .27
Star	lb.	.28	— .29
Caraway, African	lb.	.53	— .54
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Cardamoms, good bleached	lb.	.80	— .90

*Nominal.

Celery	lb.	.40	— .41
Colchicum	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Conium	lb.	.39	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Mogador, unbleached	lb.	.15⅝	— .15¾
Morocco	lb.	.16¼	— .16¾
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.18	— .18½
Malta	lb.	.17½	— .18
Morocco	lb.	.16¼	— .16½
Dill	lb.	.19½	— .20
Fennel, French	lb.	.17	— .17½
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.50	—19.00
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .09
Foenugreek	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06	— .06¾
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.23	— .26
Lobelia	lb.	.22	— .24
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	— —
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15	— .15½
California, brown	lb.	.18	— .18½
Dutch, yellow	lb.	—	— —
English, yellow	lb.	.25	— .25½
*German, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Parsley	lb.	.18	— .20
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Russian, blue	lb.	.80	— .82
Indian	lb.	.40	— .41
Rape, English	lb.	—	— —
Japanese small	lb.	.09½	— .10
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Sabadilla	lb.	.13½	— .14
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Kombe	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.07	— .07¼
South American	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Worm, American	lb.	.05¼	— .07
Levant	lb.	.70	— .78

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.32	— .33
China, Selected, bales	lb.	.18	— .18½
Saigon genuine	lb.	.56	— .58
Capsicum, African	lb.	.22	— .23
Japan	lb.	.14¾	— .15
Cassia Buds	lb.	.22	— .23
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.18	— .18½
Mombasa	lb.	.30	— .31
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	— .32
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.56	— .58
Zanzibar	lb.	.46½	— .47
Ginger, African	lb.	.14½	— .15
Cochin "D"	lb.	.19	— .20
Jamaica, white	lb.	.20	— .21
Japan	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.53	— .54
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.48	— .50
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.30	— .31
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.27	— .27½
White	lb.	.30	— .31
Pimento	lb.	.08	— .08¾

WAXES

Bees, white	lb.	.65	— .67
Yellow, crude	lb.	.42	— .44
Yellow, refined	lb.	.46	— .48
*Candelilla	lb.	.60	— .65
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.90	— .92
No. 1	lb.	.86	— .88
No. 2	lb.	.81	— .83
No. 3	lb.	.80	— .82
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Japan	lb.	.20	— .20½
*Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Substitute	lb.	.28	— .38
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .75
*Green	lb.	.85	— .95
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	— .85
*Domestic	lb.	.89	— .90
Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	— .80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.12½	— .13
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.22½	— .23
Double pressed	lb.	.24½	— .25
Triple pressed	lb.	.28	— .29

*Nominal.

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p. c.	lb.	.15¾	— .16
56 p.c.	lb.	.20½	— .22
*70 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
*80 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Glacial	lb.	.37½	— .38
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04⅛	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	— .05⅛
Potash lump	lb.	.08¼	— .09⅛
Chrome	lb.	.21½	— .22
Ground	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Powdered	lb.	.08¼	— .09⅛
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	— .04⅛
Low grade	lb.	.02½	— .03⅛
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06¾	— .07¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.17⅛	— .18
Granulated, white	lb.	.15¾	— .16⅛
Lump	lb.	.17¼	— .20
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03½	— .04
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p. c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p. c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
Barium, chloride	ton	66.00	—85.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .02¾
*Calcium Acetate,	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.05
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	24.00	—26.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09⅛	— .09½
Second hands	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.10½	— .11⅛
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
White cryst.	lb.	.17⅛	— .17½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16	— .16½
Granulated	lb.	.17⅛	— .18⅛
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .34
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¾
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	lb.	42.00	—44.00
f. o. b. N. Y	lb.	65.00	—70.00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01⅞	— .02½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	— .02⅞
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07¾
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07⅞	— .07⅞
*40 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	— .10
*42 deg. carboys	lb.	.10	— .11
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.44½	— .44¾
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83½	— .84
Carbonate, calc	lb.	.68	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.41	— .41¾
Powdered	lb.	.36½	— .40
Muriate, basis 80p.c. perton	ton	350.00	—375.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.25	— 2.60
Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.15

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.27¼—	.28¼
Refined	lb.	.31¼—	.31½
Soda Ash 58 p. c. in bags 100 lbs.		2.55	— 2.65
In bbls.	100 lbs.	2.90	— 3.10
Caustice, 76 p. c. Solid	100 lbs.	4.75	— 5.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.20	— 6.50
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.22½—	.23½
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Chlorate	lb.	.18	— .20½
Cyanide	lb.	.38	— .40
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.50
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	5.50	— 5.75
Refined	lb.	.06¼—	.07
Nitrite	lb.	.33¼—	.34⅛
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.42½—	.43½
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.90	— 4.25
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.75
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	1.40	— 1.70
Sulphide, 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	05	— .05½
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	4.25	— 4.50
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	—50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	—50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	35.00	—45.00
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	43.00	—48.00
Oleum	ton	73.00	—75.00
Battery Acid, car'sper 100	lbs.	3.00	— 3.40

*Nominal.

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	4.30	— 4.60
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	2.30	— 2.80
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Refined	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.30½—	.32¼
Refined	lb.	.41	— .43
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	3.60	— 4.10
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.20	— 4.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.26	— .27
Aniline Salts	lb.	.32	— .33
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	3.75	— 5.10
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.10	— 5.75
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Benzol, C P.	gal.	.30¾—	.35½
Benzol (90 p.c.)	gal.	.30½—	.35⅛
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chlorabenzol	lb.	—	— .31
Diamedophenol	lb.	9.00	—10.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.13	— .14
Diethylaniline	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.65	— .67
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.34¼—	.36
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.52	— .56
*Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.59	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.10½—	.11
Balls	lb.	.12¾—	.13⅛
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol,	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed	lb.	.85	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.58	— .62
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1 65	— 1 75
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.45	— 1.75
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1 25
Phenol	lb.	.53	— .55½
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3 50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	—10.00

* Nominal

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Resorcin, Technical	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2 50
Tolidin	lb.	2.50	— 2.63
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
*Toluol, pure	gal.	5.50	— 6.00
*Toluol, Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	5.40	— 5.85
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylol	gal.	.35	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.40	— 1 60
Acid Blue	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Acid Brown	lb.	2.40	— 3.10
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.40	— .6:
Acid Orange II	lb.	.65	— 1.00
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Acid Red	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	.95	— 1.45
Alpine Yellow	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Alizarin Blue, Domestic	lb.	7.25	— 8.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6 00	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7 50	— 8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.30	— 8.00
Alkali Blue	lb.	10.50	—15.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5 25	— 6 50
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.15	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	4 50	— 4
Auramine, Single O, Dom.	lb.	3.25	— 4.50
Auramine, Double O, Dom.	lb.	5.25	— 6.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	— 3 25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Crysamine Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1 00	— 1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.85	— 1.20
Chysophine, Domestic	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Chrysophine, Imported	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Congo Red	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	6 50	— 7 50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	10 50	—14.00
Direct Black	lb.	.80	— .90
Direct Blue	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2 50	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.85	— 3 45
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	— 5.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.90	— 3.85
Direct Violet	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2 40	— 3.10
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	— 3.10
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	7 50	—11.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	11.50	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1 50	— 2.50
Induline	lb.	1.15	— 1.70
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta, Imported	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.90	— 2.50
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.75	— 1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.75	— 1.05
Jet	lb.	80	— 1.00
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.40	— 7.10
Oil Black	lb.	.85	— 1.20
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.88	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2 00	— 2 25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Ponceau	lb.	1 80	— 2.50
Rhodamine B. ex. cont.	lb.	52.00	—54.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.25	— 4.50
Soluble Blue, Dom.	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	13 00	—15.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.42	— .60
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 2.25
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.23	— .60
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.30	— 1.85
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	.65	— .90
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5 00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	10.50	—11.00
Victoria Green	lb.	7.50	—10.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33¾—	.35
Seed	lb.	.11¼—	.11¾
Carmine No. 40		4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.54½—	.56
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Madras	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning			
China	lb.	.09	— .10⅛
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.10½—	.11⅛
Aleppey	lb.	.13¼—	.14½
Pubna	lb.	.09½—	.10⅛

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	39.00	—59.00
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood Sticks	ton	36.00	—38.00
Chips	lb.	.02½—	.03⅛
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	— .17
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	— .26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.18¾—	.20
Liquid	lb.	.11¾—	.13¾
Tablet	lb.	.11½—	.13
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.20	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	.38	— .40
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.24½—	.25¾
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.11½—	.13½
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine Extract	lb.	.14	— .18
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .28
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	— —
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5 50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	— .25
Crystals	lb.	.20½—	.25
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.10¼—	.11⅛
Contract	lb.	.11½—	.12⅛
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.85	— .90
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .60
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.15½—	.16¾

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	66.00	—75.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark S. A.	ton	45 00	—50.00
*Myrobolans	ton	63.50	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	—31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	— 25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	95.00	—98.00
Virginia, 25 p.c tan	ton	57.50	—59.50
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¼—	.03
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.03 —	.03¼
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	— —	—
Clarified	lb.	— —	—
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.09¾—	.11
Common	lb.	.25 —	.26
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.24½—	.25
*No. 2	lb.	.21 —	.21½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½—	.04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 —	.03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08 —	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¼—	.02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 —	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¾—	.04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05¼—	.06¾
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	— —	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½—	.08
Solid, 65 p.c., tan, ordinary	lb.	.11½—	.14½
Clarified	lb.	.10 —	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 —	.01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07 —	.10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

*Nominal.

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.26 —	1.27
*Domestic, prime	gal.	— —	—
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl	— —	95.00
Norwegian	bbl.	140.00 —	145.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.25 —	.27
*English	lb.	.26 —	.28
German	lb.	— —	—
Neutral	lb.	— —	—
Horse	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.30 —	2.35
Off prime	gal.	1.85 —	1.90
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.50 —	1.55
No. 1	gal.	1.45 —	1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.40 —	1.45
Menhaden, Light, strained	gal.	1.17 —	1.19
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.19 —	1.21
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.21 —	1.23
*Northern, crude	gal.	— —	—
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	1.00 —	1.05
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	— —	3.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	3.00
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.95 —	3.00
Dark	gal.	1.75 —	1.80
Prime	gal.	2.00 —	2.25
Oleo Oil	lb.	22 —	.24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80 —	.85
*Jaw	gal.	24.00 —	25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Saponified	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Sod Oil	lb.	.11 —	.12
*Sperm bleached winter 38 deg. cold test	gal.	2.20 —	2.25
45 deg., cold test	gal.	2.15 —	2.20
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	2.20
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23 —	.24
Double pressed	lb.	.24 —	.25
*Triple pressed	lb.	.27 —	.28
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
*Prime	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
*Whale, natural	gal.	1.20 —	1.25
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.30 —	1.35

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.29 —	.40
Cases	lb.	.28½—	.37
No. 3	lb.	.28½—	.29½
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.18¾—	.18½
*Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.19½—	.19¾
Tanks	lb.	.18¾—	.19
*Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	21.47 —	21.67
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18¾—	.19
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills	lb.	.17½—	.18
Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.20½—	.21½
*White	lb.	— —	—
*Winter, yellow	lb.	— —	.22¾
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.55 —	1.57
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.56 —	1.58
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.57 —	1.59
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.58 —	1.60
*Olive, denatured	gal.	3.50 —	3.60
*Foots	lb.	— —	.40

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.
WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6
STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.33 —	.34
*Benin	lb.	.30 —	.31
*Niger	lb.	.29 —	.30
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17 —	.17½
*Imported	lb.	— —	—
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.70 —	1.75
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	1.36 —	1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	— —	—
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54 —	55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	— —	—
*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls.	gal.	1.75 —	1.80
Blown	gal.	1.80 —	1.85
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35 —	.40
Second	gal.	.42 —	.45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	3.25 —	3.50
*Imported	gal.	— —	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.19½—	.20
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33 —	.34
Commercial	lb.	.25 —	.27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.21 —	.22
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.21 —	.22
Summer	gal.	.21 —	.22
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.36 —	.38
Dark, filtered	gal.	.35 —	.36
Extra cold test	gal.	.50 —	.55
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.25 —	.27
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav. gal.		.36 —	.37
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	.31½—	.32
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.44 —	.45
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40 —	.41
903@865 sp gr.	gal.	.36 —	.38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.36 —	.38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40 —	.47
No. 200	gal.	.36 —	.37
No. 100	gal.	.35 —	.36
No. 110	gal.	.33 —	.34

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.41½—	.43
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.36½—	.39½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.33½—	.35½
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	400 —	4.25
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure	50-gal bbls.	12.50 —	13.75
Rosin, com., to g'd	280-bbl.	5.80 —	5.85

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.78 —	.80
Diamond "I"	lb.	.78 —	.90
V. S. O.	lb.	.78 —	.79
Fine Orange	lb.	.69 —	.73
Second Orange	lb.	.63 —	.68
T. N.	lb.	.62 —	.63
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.62 —	.63
Button	lb.	— —	—
Regular, bleached	lb.	.59 —	.60
Bone, dry	lb.	.69 —	.70

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans		—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	47.50
Columbia		—	48.50
New Orleans	ton	47.00	49 00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	52.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	55.00	56.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— —	3.25
	200 lb. sacks	— —	2.15
Turk's Island— Coarse	40 lb. bags	— —	1.75

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.13⅝—	.13⅞
Caracas	lb.	.13¼—	.14
Hayti	lb.	.11¾—	.12
Maracaibo	lb.	.22 —	.24¼
Trinidad	lb.	.13¾—	.14

*Nominal.

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

Imported Potato Starch Duty Paid	lb.	— —	.14
Domestic Potato Starch	lb.	— —	.13
Potato Dextrine white or canary	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Corn Dextrine white or yellow, spot	lb.	.06 1-5—	.08½
Corn Starch	lb.	.05 —	.07¾
Globe Pearl Starch, per 100 lbs.		— —	4.82
Globe British Gum, per 100 lbs.		— —	6.59

*REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.	Fed. Nat.	War bu'le	Sug-eral	Refiners
Powdered	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60
XXXX	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
Confectioners A	7.35	7.35	7.35	—	7.35
Standard Gran.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50

* Prices fixed by Government.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Manhaden, crude, f.d.b. mills	ga.	1.00 —	1.05
Light, strained	gal.	1.17 —	1.19
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.19 —	1.21
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.21 —	1.23
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	— —	3.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	3.00
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.95 —	3.00
Dark	gal.	1.75 —	1.80
Prime	gal.	2.00 —	2.25
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Saponified	lb.	— —	.17½
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23 —	.24
Double pressed	lb.	.24 —	25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.29 —	.40
No. 3	lb.	.28½—	.37
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls	lb.	.18¾—	.18½
*Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Cochin bbls.	lb.	.19½—	.19¾
Tanks	lb.	.18¾—	.19
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.18¾—	.19
Refined, barrels	lb.	21.47 —	21.67
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	lb.	.17½—	.18
Summer Yellow, prime	lb.	.20½—	.21½
*White	gal.	— —	—
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	— —	.22¾
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.55 —	1.57
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.56 —	1.58
*Oliver, denatured	lb.	3.50 —	3.60
*Foots	lb.	— —	.40
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.33 —	.34
*Niger	lb.	.29 —	.30
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.70 —	1.75
†Crude f. o.b. mills	gal.	1.36 —	1.40
Pine, white steam	gal.	— —	—
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	3.25 —	3.50
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.19½—	.20

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.17½—	.18
Yellow	lb.	.15½—	.16¼
House	lb.	.15½—	.16¼
Brown	lb.	.15¼—	.15¾
Yellow, grease, stearine	lb.	.16½—	.17
White, grease, stearine	lb.	.17½—	.18
Lard, City	lb.	.26¼—	.26½
Compound	lb.	.22½—	.23½
Stearine, lard	lb.	.28½—	.29
Oleo	lb.	.20½—	.20¾
Tallow, edible	lb.	.17¾—	.18
City prime	lb.	.16¾—	17
Choice County	lb.	.16½—	.16¾
(Western Markets)			
Tallow, edible	lb.	.17¾—	.18
City Fancy	lb.	— —	.17¾
Prime Packers	lb.	.17¼ —	.17½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.16¾ —	.17
"A" White	lb.	.16½—	.16¾
"B" White	lb.	.16¼—	.16½
Yellow	lb.	.15¾—	.16
Brown	lb.	.12 —	.13
Bone	lb.	.12¾—	.13½
House	lb.	.15¾—	.15¾
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.19¼—	.19½
Lard	lb.	.27¼—	.27¾
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.19 —	.19¾
Lard	lb.	.27½—	.27¾

*Nominal.
†Buyers' Tanks.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from April 13 to April 20, 1918—Exports for month of February.

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ALUM—
5,950 pounds

ALBUMEN—
7,500 pounds
7,600 pounds

ARSENIC—
120,202 pounds

BALSAM—
5,610 pounds copaiba

BARK—
20,900 pounds Peruvian

BEANS—
3,520 bushels castor
45 bushels castor
3,525 pounds vanilla
4,200 pounds vanilla
6,900 pounds vanilla

BISMUTH—
1,795 pounds

CAFFEINE—
300 pounds

CAMPHOR—
10,000 pounds refined

CASEIN—
77,200 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
1,000 pounds
835 pounds

COPRA—
88,200 pounds
150,600 pounds

CREOSOTE CARBONATE—
200 pounds

CUTTLEFISH BONES—
3,500 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
66,450 pounds gambir
6,350 tons quebracho wood
14,577 pounds natural indigo

ERGOT—
2,515 pounds

ESSENTIAL OILS—
9,600 pounds cassia
3,600 pounds cassia
3,000 pounds aniseed
7,000 pounds various

FLOWERS—
150 pounds saffron
4,000 pounds lavender
2,500 pounds chamomile
6,500 pounds arnica

GALL NUTS—
41,950 pounds
27,300 pounds
83,040 pounds

GLYCERIN—
15,996 pounds crude

GUMS—
46,934 pounds chicle
4,000 pounds gamboge

ICHTHYOL—
1,000 pounds

IODINE—
18,548 pounds
3,000 pounds

LACTARENE—
639,367 pounds

LEAVES—
2,500 pounds savory
19,500 pounds laurel
24,600 pounds digitalis
11,500 pounds belladonna

MANGANESE BORATE—
800 pounds

MENTHOL—
70,600 pounds

MORPHINE—
200 pounds

MUSK—
50 pounds

OILS—
4,000 gallons Chinese nut
1,322,131 pounds coconut
2,235,150 pounds palm
20,000 pounds soya bean
37,626 pounds fusel
80 gallons olive, edible
3,525 gallons peanut
400 gallons rapeseed
41,200 pounds lemon
4,100 gallons castor
20,000 pounds citronella
2,100 gallons codliver
14,250 pounds coconut
1,000 pounds coconut
18,000 gallons hempseed
300 pounds lime
1,000 gallons olive, edible
25,000 gallons peanut
6,000 gallons rapeseed
1,000 gallons wood

OPIUM—
4,287 pounds
4,750 pounds

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
45,199 pounds
92,300 pounds
43,200 pounds
23,000 pounds

POTASSIUM IODIDE—
7,300 pounds

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—
4,750 pounds

POTASSIUM SALTS—
160,771 pounds

QUEBRACHO—
140,000 pounds

ROOT—
10,912 pounds licorice
2,000 pounds ginger
46,300 pounds ginger
180,400 pounds licorice
111,700 pounds licorice
73,500 pounds licorice
74,600 pounds licorice
234,000 pounds licorice
7,500 pounds jalap
120 pounds ipecac
650 pounds dandelion
1,650 pounds bryonia

SEED—
21,500 pounds fennel
42,000 pounds sesame
38,000 pounds rapeseed
6,500 pounds aniseed

SOAP CASTILE—
87,200 pounds

SODIUM BICARBONATE—
5,000 pounds

SPICES—
3,000 pounds nutmegs
8,512 pounds unground cassia
204,490 pounds black pepper
9,000 pounds chillies
17,000 pounds chillies
6,750 pounds nutmegs
12,500 pounds nutmegs
12,000 pounds nutmegs

TALC—
147,374 pounds

SUMAC, GROUND—
637,000 pounds

TAMARINDS—
11,550 pounds

TARTAR, CRUDE—
128,130 pounds
101,400 pounds
120,980 pounds

THYMOL—
2,800 pounds

WAX—
2,314 pounds bees
19,909 pounds vegetable
113,120 pounds carnauba
55,600 pounds carnauba
800 pounds bees
122,970 pounds carnauba

WINE LEES—
216 pounds
81,559 pounds

ZINC OXIDE—
350,000 pounds

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
614 pounds, Cuba
20 pounds, Dutch West Indies
41 pounds, San Domingo
1,043 pounds, Argentina

ACID, NITRIC—
150 pounds, Trinidad
5,978 pounds, Cuba

ACID, PICRIC—
2,740,000 pounds, France
8 pounds, Brazil

ACID, SULPHURIC—
27,800 pounds, Jamaica
265 pounds, Barbados
61,381 pounds, Mexico

ALCOHOL—
25 gallons, British West Indies
35 gallons, Honduras

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
6 gallons, Brazil

BENZOL—
11,650 pounds, Cuba

CALCIUM, CARBIDE—
2,550 pounds, British West Indies
336 pounds, Jamaica
1,100 pounds, San Salvador

CASSIA—
1,320 pounds, Cuba
400 pounds, Panama

COPPER SULPHATE—
11,240 pounds, Newfoundland
35,460 pounds, Mexico
100 pounds, Nicaragua

CORN STARCH—
2,000 pounds, Colombia

COTTON SEED OIL—
177,259 pounds, Cuba
720 pounds, Dutch West Indies

GLUCOSE—
4,481,580 pounds, England
414,000 pounds, Switzerland

GLYCERIN—
20 pounds, Barbados
300 pounds, Newfoundland
2,205 pounds, Mexico

LIME CHLORATE—
8,100 pounds, Mexico
110 pounds, Salvador

OLIVE OIL, EDIBLE—
1,349 gallons, England

PEPPERMINT OIL—
2 pounds, Uruguay
3 pounds, Chile

PARAFFIN WAX, CRUDE—
604,381 pounds, England

PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—
4,351,452 pounds, England

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
22,400 pounds, Chile

SODA, ASH—
608,300 pounds, Cuba
2,240 pounds, Mexico

SODA, CAUSTIC—
200 pounds, Salvador
27,050 pounds, Panama

SODA, SAL—
23,600 pounds, Jamaica
14,350 pounds, Panama

SODIUM, SILICATE—
38,380 pounds, Cuba

SULPHUR—
51 tons, Argentina
5 tons, French West Indies

SPONGES—
153 pounds, Argentina
772 pounds, Chile

WAX, VEGETABLE—
2,240 pounds, Australia

VANILLA BEANS—
272 pounds, Cuba

ZINC OXIDE—
17,742 pounds, Chile
1,931 pounds, Colombia
1,110 pounds, Ecuador

Pacific Coast Notes

An energetic campaign is being waged in California, particularly in the Sacramento Valley, to secure the planting of a large acreage of castor beans. The government requires a large quantity of castor oil for aircraft use and there is an urgent demand for the article for commercial uses. Major H. L. Scaife, of the Agricultural Department at Washington; H. L. Gane, president of the Santa Barbara Castor Bean Association, and W. F. Oglesby, secretary of the Sacramento Valley Development Association, have been calling upon land owners in the vicinity of Sacramento, Cal., and more than fifteen hundred acres have been signed up. Olive mills in Northern California will be placed in shape for grinding castor beans and it is believed that the crop will be gathered and the oil made before it will be necessary to start work on olives.

Dr. Walter J. Hund, of Ross, Cal., a suburb of San Francisco, has succeeded in extracting a new series of disinfectants from redwood pulp and these are being examined by government chemists with a view to their use in the army and navy. The process of Dr. Hund, who is also the inventor of a process for extracting saccharine from coal tar, has been pronounced a success by chemical experts of the University of California and hope is expressed that the discoveries will relieve the shortage of disinfectants of the phenol group and that they will supersede to a considerable extent those derived from coal tar..

The Beltine Chemical and Manufacturing Company of Chicago, Ill. has established a Pacific Coast branch at 51 Second street, San Francisco, Cal., and stocks will be carried here for immediate delivery. Among the lines handled is a potash benzine soap used by dry cleaners, and a boiler compound.

The Acme White Lead & Color Works will move its principal place of business from San Francisco to Los Angeles, Cal. on May 1st.

H. G. Setz has sold a one half interest in the Berkeley Chemical Works, 4221 Hollis street, Berkeley, Cal., to Julius A. W. Luck.

The Portland Oxygen & Hydrogen Company, of Portland, Ore., has increased its capital stock to $50,000.

PIERS WHERE EXPLOSIVES ARE SHIPPED

The explosion hazard in New York harbor has not been lessened recently according to a special report dealing with the transportation of explosives in this territory, just issued by Superintendent F. J. T. Stewart of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. It is pointed out that the only terminal in Jersey City now receiving explosives in bulk is that of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Greenville. The only terminal now carrying explosive projectiles, the report states, is that of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Communipaw, N. J. Mr. Stewart says:

"The only terminal in Jersey City now receiving explosives in bulk is that of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Greenville. Such commodities are also handled at Erie Railroad terminal, Weehawken, N. J.; open Pier G at Pennsylvania Railroad terminal, South Amboy, N. J.; open "freight" pier at New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, Harlem River at open platform south of Second avenue railroad bridge, also at their terminal, Oak Point, float bridges west of Cabot street and at same railroad, Westchester, N. Y.

"Of all the various terminals there are none now carrying explosive projectiles except the Lehigh Valley Railroad, of Communipaw, N. J. It is also noted that shipments of war munitions are irregular. Cars which have not been unloaded may remain at some of the terminals over night, but are said to be guarded. Cars usually received in train loads of 10 to 15 cars each."

Want Ads

New Incorporations

Cyclone Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital $50,000. F. G. Stanley, A. E. Hadlock, C. A. Winter, 54 East 129th, street, New York City.

Dixon & Nosworthy Manhattan, capital $5,000. Chemicals and dyestuffs. L. M. Danley, H. Dixon, A. Nosworthy, Freeport, L. I., New York.

Early M. Davis Chemical Corp., capital $100,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, Wilmington, Del.

Herrick-Veight Chemical Co., Bayonne, N. J., capital $100,000. Charles M. Mark, William L. Veight, William Herrick, Bayonne, N. J.

Powditch Dye Works, Putnam, Conn., capital $10,000. Sexter Elliott, Geo. A. Vaughan, Benjamin Livesey, Jr., and Fred Ashton.

Mayott Chemical Works, Perth Amboy, N. J., capital $15,000. Max L. Scott, Cella Scott, Paula Zwingenberger, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Prospect Paint Co., Bronx, N. Y., capital $5,000. S. Roth, F. Eisen, S Hauptman, 1,066 Prospect ave., New York.

Metro Color and Chemical Works, Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $75,000. M. Goldhammer, A. Petersen, R. Jensen, 670 St. Ann's ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Poughkeepsie Paint Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., capital $10,000. H. Lloyd, Jr., C. and H. Sague, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Preston Chemical Co. Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $30,000. H. W. Walden, I. Bloom, A. Hyman, 180 St. Nicholas ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Blue Ridge Paint & Color Company, Allentown, Pa., capital $10,000. To manufacture paints, varnishes, etc., A. W. Thompson is the principal incorporator.

The Great Western Lead and Zinc Company, Miami, Okla., capital $100,000. To mine for lead and zinc. M. B. Rook, Edward Kesler, J. G. Wherry.

Lowe Brothers Company, Springfield, Ill., capital $47,000. To manufacture paints, varnishes, etc., Houston Lowe is president.

The Luckey Lew Lead and Zinc Mining Co., Tishomingo, Okla. Capital $25,000. To mine for lead and zinc, etc., Geo. W. Dudley, C. W. Burton and J. J. Mckanna.

Allen Manufacturing Company, Quakertown, Pa., capital $10,000. To manufacture chemicals. Walter [illegible], Harry W. Haver, Harry M. Oakes and Geo. E. Rose, all of Quakertown, Pa.

PLANS OF ALLIED INDUSTRIES CORP.

H. O. Kellogg is manager of the Chemical Department of the Allied Industries Corporation, 151 Fifth avenue. The company will finance foreign trade transactions, paying cash to manufacturers on delivery of products along side ship.

The directors are Alfred I. duPont, Francis J. duPont and Charles C. Dickson, of Wilmington, Del.; Philip Kobbe and Duncan M. Stewart, New York; and Beaumont Alexander, London, England. The company has no commercial affiliations with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., or the du Pont Chemical Works.

18